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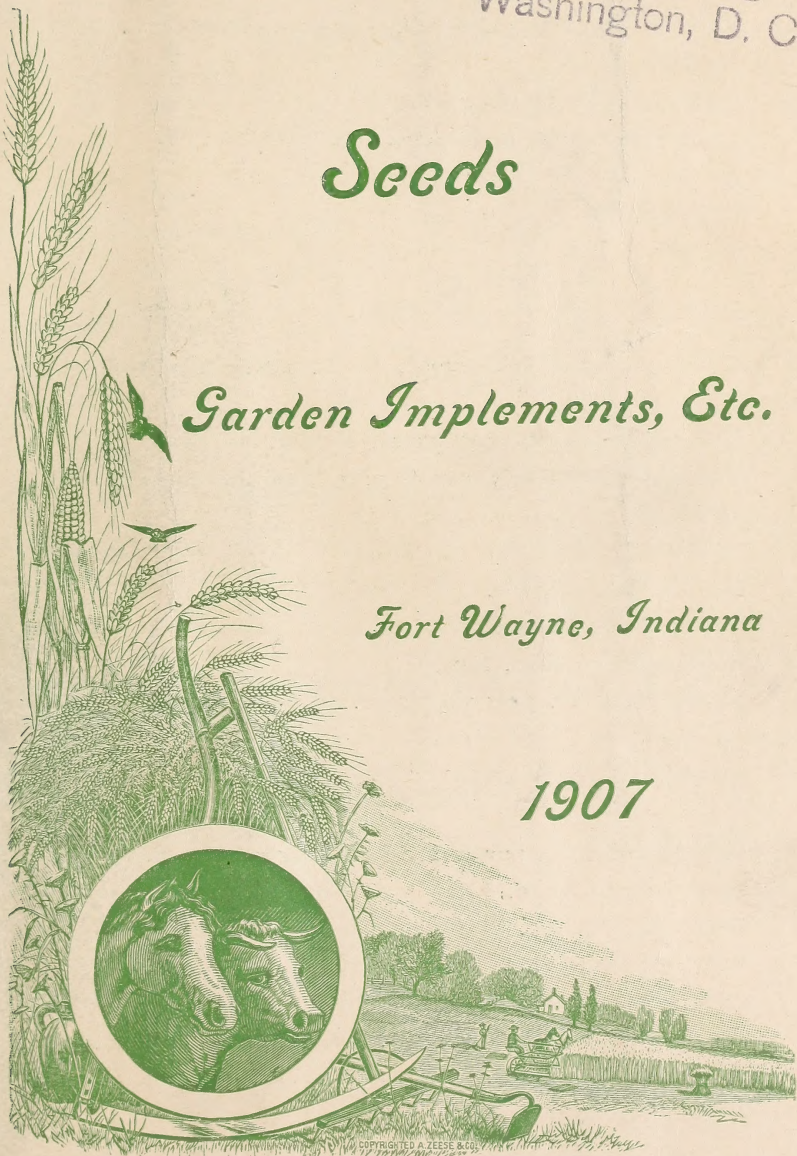
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Seeds

Garden Implements, Etc.

Fort Wayne, Indiana

1907



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Ornamental Shrubbery.

Almond, double white, or pink 25c each.

Altheas, rose, white or purple, 25c.

Barberry, for hedges, 15c.

Calycanthus, fragrant shrub, chocolate blossom 10c.

Deutzias, 15c.

Hydrangea Paniculata, 15c.

Privet, California, for hedges, 10c.

Spirea, "Brindle Wreath," 15c.

Syringes, 10c.

Weigelias, 15c.

Roses.

Everblooming, (Bridesmaid, R. E. Lee, Queen's Scarlet, etc.) 10c.

Hybrid Tea-Roses, (La France, Meteor, etc.) 10c.

Hybrid Perpetuals, Magna Charts, Paul Neyron, Marshall P. Wilder, etc.) 15c.

Crimson Rambler, 10c.

Dorothy Perkins, 15c.

Yellow Rambler, 20c.

English Sweet Brier, 15c.

These are for one year old plants. Two and three year old in proportion.

Clematis.

Jackamanni, large purple 50c for 2 year old plants.

Henryi, large white, 50c.

Durandi, blue, 50c.

Fille de Lyon, \$1.00

Perfect Seed Sowers for broadcasting, \$1.00 each.

Cabbage plants, Tomato plants, Sweet Potato Plants, Celery plants, Pepper Plants, etc., always on hand in season and at reasonable prices.

Introductory.

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS:

Herewith we hand you a Catalogue descriptive of some of the articles which we handle, and for which we cordially invite your inspection and patronage.

In giving a list of the garden seeds, we have catalogued only such well known and hardy varieties as are recommended by long use and have proved themselves adapted to our soil and climate.

We call attention to a number of our specialties and we trust that you will give it a prominent place in your household, and when in need of your daily bread, or anything else in our line, kindly remember

S. BASH & CO.,

122, 124 & 126 West Columbia St.,

FORT WAYNE, IND.

GARDEN SEED DEPARTMENT.

We have only listed in this department the standard varieties, such as are adapted to this climate and are sure and good croppers. We carry a large variety of choice, fresh seeds in addition to those named, as well as a number of novelties. Write us for anything you want. Remember, our seeds are all in bulk and fresh—no old papers carried over from one year to another.

Seeds Postpaid by Mail. Please remember that the prices in the following list include the payment of postage by us—all seeds ordered by the packet, ounce, quarter-pound, pound, pint or quart—and we guarantee safe delivery by mail.

IMPORTANT.

Market Gardeners, Large Planters and Clubs who want Seed in large quantities, will SAVE MONEY by writing us for SPECIAL PRICES.

No trouble to give estimates or information.

ARTICHOKE.

Large Green Globe. The best for general culture. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 40 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, postpaid.

ASPARAGUS.

Conover's Colossal. The standard variety; quality first-class. Pkt. 5 cts., oz. 10 cts., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20 cts., lb. 50 cts., postpaid; one year old roots, \$1.00 per 100; by express at purchaser's expense. We recommend two-year-old roots.

CULTURE—Beds are usually formed by setting plants one or two years old, which can be procured of us, but if you wish to grow them yourself, prepare a light, rich spot as early as possible in the spring. Pour hot water on the seed and allow it to stand until cool, then sow in drills one foot apart and two inches deep. When the plants are well up, thin to about one inch apart and give frequent and thorough cultivation during the summer. If this has been well done, the plants will be fit to set next spring. The permanent beds should be prepared by deep plowing or spading and thoroughly enriching the ground with stable manure or other fertilizers. If the subsoil is not naturally loose and friable, it should be made so by thoroughly stirring with a subsoil plow or the spade. Set the plants about four inches deep and two feet apart in rows four to six feet apart. After the plants are well started give frequent and thorough cultivation. Early the next spring spade in a heavy dressing of manure and one quart of salt to each square rod and cultivate well as long as the size of the plants will permit or until they begin to die down. The next season the bed may be cut over two or three times, but if this is done all the shoots, no matter how small, should be cut, and after the final cutting, give a good dressing of manure, ashes and salt, and frequent cultivation, till the plants meet in the rows. In autumn after the tops are fully ripe and yellow they should be cut and burned and the next season the bed should give a full crop and if well cultivated and manured will continue to do so for several years.

BEANS, DWARF OR BUSH.

We supply pints at quart rates, and $\frac{1}{4}$ bushel at bushel rates.



IMPROVED RED VALENTINE BEAN.

Improved Red Valentine. (Selected stock.) One of the best snap sorts; productive, tender and of excellent flavor. Qt. 45 cts., postpaid; by express, qt. 25 cts., bus. \$4.00.

German Wax, White Seeded. Vines small, erect, with large, light-colored leaves, and white blossoms. Pods short, broad, flat, white, fleshy and wax-like, of medium quality, but very handsome.

Beans medium sized, oval, white. We have developed a strain of this variety quite free from green pods usually found in this sort. Pt. 15 cts., qt. 25 cts., 4 qt. 75 cts., bus. \$4.00.

Royal Dwarf Kidney. Plant large, branching, with large, broad leaves and white flowers; pods medium sized, variable in shape, dark green, coarse; beans large, kidney shaped, slightly flattened and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; bus., \$5.00.

Early China Red Eye. Vines stout, erect, healthy, with large leaves and white blossoms; pods short, straight, flat, and if picked young of good quality as snaps; beans medium sized, oblong, white, with reddish purple blotch about the eye; when green they are thin-skinned, mealy and tender; when baked they are dark colored, but of such superior quality that many prefer them to any other sort. Farmers who want to plant a few beans for home supply, should by all means use this sort. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 4 qts., 60 cts.; bus., \$4.25.

Golden Wax. One of the best dwarf beans grown; very fine, both as a snap bean and a shell bean for winter use; six days earlier than the ordinary wax. Qt., 35 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$5.00.

Crystal White Wax. Very desirable for snaps or for pickle; pods round, fleshy and brittle. Qt., 40 cts., postpaid.

Early Mohawk. One of the hardiest and most productive of the dwarf varieties; will stand a light frost. Qt., 45 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$4.00.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. Extra early; excellent for general crop. Qt., 45 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 25 cts.; bus., \$4.00.

Refugee, or Thousand-to-One. Best for large planting and for use as pickling bean, for which it is grown extensively. Qt., 35 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$4.00.

Large White Marrow. Extensively grown for sale as a dry bean for winter use. By express, qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$3.00.

White Navy. Very prolific, ripening its crop early and all at once. By express, qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$3.00.

Burpee's. This is the true large Lima in bush form, and comes true from seed. The plant grows 18 to 20 inches high. Stout and erect, branching so much that each bush is circular and 2 to 3 feet in diameter. The leaves are large and of great substance. It is an immense yielder, each bush bearing 50 to 200 large pods

filled with the large beans, equaling in size and luscious flavor the large Pole Lima. Qt., 30 cts.

Dreer's. All who are acquainted with delicious flavor of Dreer's Pole Lima will want to grow this bush and variety, which is its equal in all respects and has the advantages of bush form. We recommend them highly. Qt., 30 cts.

Henderson's. This was the first Bush Lima Bean offered, and a few years ago it took the country by storm. It is a very early variety and enormously productive. While the beans are not so large as Burpee's and Dreer's, yet this variety is more of a rough and ready sort and merits general cultivation. It is largely grown as a field crop for dry beans, being a reliable and heavy yielder. A light soil, inclining to sand suits them best. Qt., 25 cts.; bus. \$6.00.

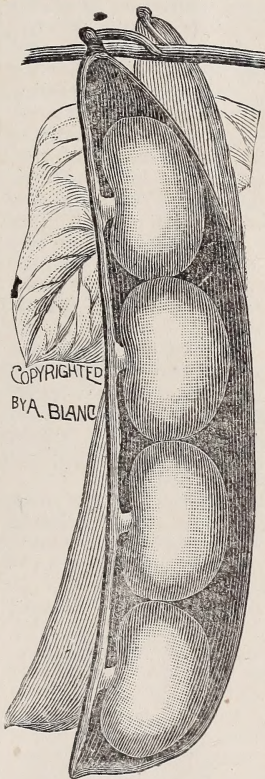
GERMAN BLACK WAX BEAN.

Very productive, and one of the best varieties for early market; pods when fit for use are of a beautiful yellow,

HENDERSON'S BUSH
LIMA BEANS.

waxy color, and fine quality; very popular with market gardeners for use as snaps, nearly all the pods being fit for use at the same time, but it needs rich soil and good cultivation. Qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 20 cts.; bus., \$5.00.

Wardwell Dwarf Kidney Wax Bean. Vines of medium size, erect, hardy and productive; pods long, broad, flat, and of a delicate, waxy, yellow, brittle and entirely stringless; beans white, with two shades of reddish purple more or less visible, and a distinct kidney shape. Prepared for the table it has a fine buttery flavor, and is destined to become the lead-



ing snap bean, as well as a strongly indorsed winter shelled sort. The yield considerably exceeds that of the common Golden Wax, and is equally as early; a most acceptable improvement. Qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 20 cts.; bu., \$6.50.

BEANS, POLE OR RUNNING.

Dutch Case-Knife. Beans broad, kidney shaped, flat, clear white and of excellent quality, green or dry. Qt., 40 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 25 cts.; bu., \$6.

Red Speckled Cut Short, or Corn Hill. An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vines medium, not twining tightly, with dark colored, smooth leaves and white blossoms in small clusters; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white, covered at one end and partially over the whole surface with reddish-brown dots. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.00.

White Runner. Cultivated chiefly for its flowers. Vines and leaves large and coarse; blossoms in long racemes, large, pure white; pods large, broad, coarse; beans large, kidney-shaped, thick, white, fair quality. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$6.00.

Scarlet Runner. Similar to the last, but with scarlet blossoms, and the beans are lilac-purple, variegated with black. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.00; bu., \$5.50.

Early Golden Cluster Wax. A well known early and very beautiful sort. Vines large strong growing, vigorous, hardy; leaflets large, light green, crimped; flowers yellowish-white; pods six to eight inches long, borne in abundant clusters, each containing from three to six pods, which are broad, very thick and fleshy, deeply creased along the edge to which the beans are attached, much curved; color bright golden yellow; of the very best quality, and staying in condition for use a long time. The beans are also excellent shelled green. We recommend this variety as furnishing the largest and handsomest pods of any sort in the list. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 20 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; bu., \$7.00.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean. This variety originated in Bucks County, Pa., where, for a number of years, it has been the most popular Pole Bean grown. Pods are wonderfully broad, thick, fleshy, and above all, entirely stringless. In these respects they surpass any other known. Then, again, the pods retain their rich,

stringless and tender qualities until they are almost ripe; so much so, in fact, that we are perfectly safe in saying they are the best of all Snap-Sorts. They also surpass every variety in the way vines cling to the pole and every bean grower will at once acknowledge this is a most important qualification. Its name, we think, implies productiveness, for the vines being covered all summer with masses of beautiful pods, it is just the sort to suit lazy wives, as a mess can soon be picked for dinner. Pods are rather flattish, oval shape, and when fully grown, are from four to six inches long, exceedingly rich, buttery and fine flavored when cooked. They are hardy, easily grown, and enormously productive. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.

White Crease Back. This variety is especially valuable for its extreme earliness and its habit of perfecting all of its pods at the same time. Vines small to medium, but vigorous, and in good soil wonderfully productive, bearing pods in clusters of from four to twelve. Pods medium length, silvery green, of the best quality as snaps and stand shipping better than most sorts. The beans are too small to be of much value when shelled green, but are of a very superior quality when baked. When dry they are small, oval, very white and hard. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 4 qts., 75 cts.; bu., \$5.00.

Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. Can be used either for snap or shell beans; as a baking variety it has no equal; very hardy and productive. Qt., 35 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 25 cts.; bu., \$5.50.

Southern Prolific. An excellent snap bean; pods long, round and fleshy; very prolific, and bears until frost. Qt., 40 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 30 cts.; bu., \$6.00.

King of the Garden Lima. Early; very productive; excellent quality; pods from six to eight inches in length; one of the best for market. Qt., 35 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 25 cts.; bu., \$7.00.

BORECOLE OR KALE.

Dwarf Curled. Kale, German Greens or "Sprouts." More hardy than cabbage, and makes excellent greens for winter and spring use. Oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid.

New Dwarf. Very early; a new dwarf; fine, curled variety, of a yellowish green color, growing very close to the ground. Oz., 20 cts.; ¼ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Tall Green Curled Scotch. This is very hardy, and improved by a moderate frost. About 30 inches tall, with an

abundance of dark green leaves, which are densely curled and cut, forming a very beautiful plant. It stands the winters in the Middle States without any protection. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Dwarf Green Curled Scotch. This variety is very hardy, and will remain over winter in any place where the temperature does not fall below zero; leaves beautifully curled; bright green color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.20, postpaid.

Brown German Curled. Similar to the Scotch except in color, which is of a dull purple; most esteemed by the Germans. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BROCCOLI.

White Cape. Heads medium size, close, compact and of creamy white color; one of the most certain to head. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Purple Cape. Large heads of a brownish purple color; very close and compact, and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Dwarf Improved. A variety producing compact sprouts of excellent quality; one of the best and most popular vegetables for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

BEETS.

PLEASE NOTE—If ordered by express or freight the purchaser is allowed to deduct 8 cts. per pound.

Egyptian Turnip. A good forcing variety, being very early, with small top; of good quality when young; tough and stringy when old. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Early Blood Turnip. Roots are turnip shaped; deep purple; flesh blood-red, zoned with lighter color, crisp, tender and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

Long Smooth Blood-Red. One of the best and most popular table beets, especially for autumn and winter use; our seed has been grown from selected roots, and we can recom-

mend it as superior stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts., postpaid.

Eclipse. Fully as early as the Egyptian and of better quality; roots round and smooth, blood-red skin and flesh, fine grained and sweet; one of the most desirable sorts for bunching. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Swiss Chard or Silver Beet. Much superior to the common beet for greens, and if sown at the same time will be fit for use before them. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

MANGEL-WURZEL AND SUGAR BEET. **Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.** A medium sized white sugar beet, which by the most careful selection has been brought to the highest perfection, both in the constancy of shape, size and color of the roots and their high sugar content. Greatly esteemed by sugar manufacturers. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

French White Sugar Red Top. This variety is the result of careful selection and culture by one of the most extensive and scientific cultivators in Europe. It unites capacity for a large yield, with an exceedingly rich flesh, and many prefer it to the larger, coarser Mangel-Wurzel for feeding cattle. We urge our customers to try it, believing they will find it superior to any other field beet. Tops medium sized; roots medium size, long, top-shaped; growing slightly above the surface; white, washed with red at top; flesh fine grained and very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts.

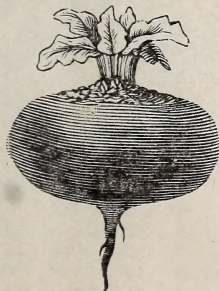
New Golden Tankard Mangel. This is

a distinct and superior strain of the yellow or golden fleshed Mangel, being much finer and firmer in the flesh and containing more sugar. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid; by express, lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00.

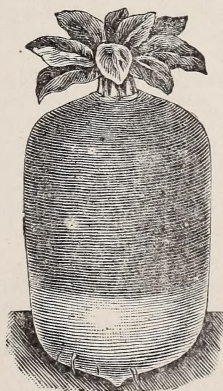
Improved Mammoth Long Red Mangel. The heaviest cropping and best long Mangel, growing to an immense size; has produced 65 tons

NEW GOLDEN TANKARD MANGEL.

per acre. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid; by express, lb., 40 cts.; 5 lbs., \$1.75.



EARLY BLOOD TURNIP BEET.



Kleinwanzlebener. This is the most widely cultivated sugar variety in Germany and France. A conical root, straight, even and quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is distinguished from the Improved Vilmorin by its brighter color and lighter colored leaves, which are beautifully scalloped about the edges. Somewhat more productive than the Vilmorin but contains a slightly lower percentage of sugar.

CARROTS.

Early Scarlet Horn or Short Horn. One of the most popular varieties grown; color deep orange; flesh fine-grained and of agreeable flavor; top small, best for table use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Early Half Long Scarlet Carentan. An excellent variety for forcing; the skin is smooth; flesh red, and without any core or heart. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Altringham. A large and fine flavored red carrot; grown for stock feeding purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Long Orange Improved. A well-known standard sort; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Danvers Half-Long Orange. A first-class carrot for all soils; in form, midway between the Long Orange and Short Horn; the root is of rich, dark orange color, and grows very smooth and handsome, twenty to thirty tons per acre being no unusual crop. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Large White Belgian. Grows one-third out of the ground; root pure white, green above ground, with small top; it grows to a large size on light, rich soil, and is very easily gathered; flesh rather coarse. Raised for stock only. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER.

Selected Early Dwarf Erfurt. This stock was obtained from one of the most careful growers in Germany, and is the finest of early cauliflowers; remarkable for reliability in heading; scarcely a plant fails to produce a good head; very dwarf, solid, pure white heads. We especially recommend this selected stock to market gardeners. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.25.

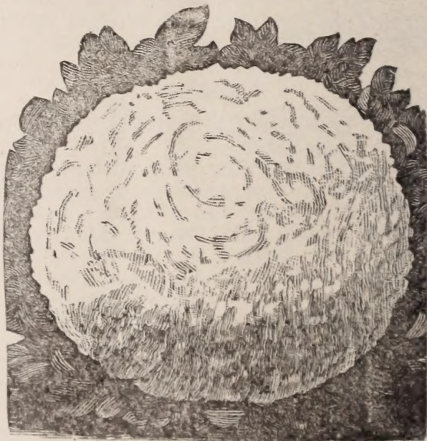
The Cauliflower, although one of the most delicious vegetables, is but little grown except by professional gardeners,

by reason of the erroneous notion that it is so difficult to grow that only skilled gardeners can produce it. We are certain that anyone will be reasonably successful with this most desirable vegetable if he will observe the cultural directions given below.

CULTURE—For spring and early summer crop sow in March or early in April in hot-bed and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to open grounds as soon as danger of hard freezing is over. The plants will endure a light frost. The soil for cauliflower should be like that for cabbage, but it is better to be made richer than is ordinarily used for that crop. Give the plants thorough culture and keep free from worms with Persian insect powder. For late crop sow at same time as for late cabbage, and treat in the same manner. It should be borne in mind that cauliflower will not head up well in hot, dry weather, and hence the sowings should be so regulated as to bring it to maturity in the cooler weather of early summer or late fall, and if they receive at this time a liberal supply of water, the size and quality of the heads will be greatly improved. After the heads begin to form, draw the leaves over and pin or tie them together to protect the head from the sun and keep it white. The heads should be cut for use while the "curd" is compact and hard, as they soon become tough and bitter after they open and separate into branches.

Our cauliflower seed is produced by the most experienced growers in Europe, in such localities as are best suited to its proper development and the greatest care is taken to save seed from none but perfectly developed plants.

Early Snowball. Probably grown more



EARLY SNOWBALL CAULIFLOWER. than all other varieties together, for forcing or wintering over for early crop; it is exceedingly early and hardy, and is one of the surest to make a solid, compact head. For these reasons it is growing also more and more in favor for planting for the late summer and fall crop. We have taken great pains to secure the best seed procur-

able, and confidently recommend it as equal to that offered by any one. This stock is our own importation from Copenhagen. Pkt., 25 cts.; oz., \$2.50, postpaid.

Extra Early Paris. Heads large, white, compact and solid, of excellent flavor, tender and delicious. Leaves large, stalk short. Being so early it must always be a favorite, especially with market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., \$1.00; 2 oz., \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$2.50.

PURE CABBAGE SEED.

Earliest Etampes. About ten days earlier than Early Summer. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.85, postpaid.

Large Early York. A superior early-heading, robust sort; endures the heat well; ten days later than Dwarf York. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Winningstadt. A sure header, conical shape, very hard and keeps well, both summer and winter, a general favorite. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

Stone Mason Marblehead. We think this is one of the very best for fall and winter use, being the best in quality of any of the smooth leaved kinds. Plant medium size with only a moderate number of leaves; stem medium length; heads medium size to large, round or slightly flattened; very solid, crisp and tender, and without any coarse or strong flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Succession. A sure heading, long keeping variety, very similar to all Season. Our seed is from carefully grown selected stock and is the best that can be procured. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Sure Head. A compact growing general crop cabbage, having medium size to large thick heads and many outer leaves. We assure our customers that our stock is the genuine surehead. Pkt., 5 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Early Summer. This variety is deservedly popular with market gardeners throughout the country; it forms large, solid, round, flattened, compact heads of excellent quality. Our seed is true and grown from selected heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Marblehead Mammoth Drumhead. One of the largest varieties, having been grown to weigh over 50 pounds. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Fottler's Improved Brunswick. Ready for market soon after first early sorts; has no superior as a fall cabbage; heads

low on the stump. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



SELECTED EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD.

Selected Early Jersey Wakefield. The favorite market gardener's variety; grows more for market than any other variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Selected Late Flat Dutch. A low growing variety; heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on the top; an excellent fall and winter variety, and good keeper; is a sure header. Our stock has been grown from carefully selected heads, and we think is superior to any other strain in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Green Glazed. A standard late variety in the South, and it is not affected by the heat. Heads large, but rather loose and open. Enjoys comparative immunity from the attacks of insects. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 2 oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Mammoth Rock Red. This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid and of deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent. of the plants will form extra fine heads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; 3 oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.50.

Green Curled Savoy. This is the finest of the Savoy class, and a general favorite, heads large, very solid and compact, of a yellowish green color, and like all others of the Savoy variety, is of excellent flavor, far surpassing that of any other late cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Red Dutch. Is used almost exclusively for pickling. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00.

Holland—Seed. One of the hardiest cabbages in cultivation and endures both frost and drouth that would destroy other varieties. Plants rather long stemmed, but compact; the leaves are very smooth, but thick; the head is of medium size, round and very solid, being the hardest headed cabbage we know of and of the very best quality. Matures quite late and keeps well and is considered by many the best cabbage to hold over for spring mar-

kets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.50.

Early Flat Dutch. Second early variety Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



EARLY FLAT DUTCH CABBAGE.

Drumhead Savoy. Grows to a large size; heads nearly round, a little flattened on top; color dark green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Autumn King. Large head, solid, greenish crimped leaves. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; lb., \$3.50.

CELERY.

CULTURE—Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in shallow boxes, or in a finely prepared seed bed out of doors, in straight rows, so that the small plants may be kept free from weeds.

See to it that the seed bed is kept moist, almost wet, until the seeds germinate, as plenty of moisture is essential to get a satisfactory growth. When about two inches high, thin out and transplant so that they may stand three inches apart, and when the plants are four inches high, cut off tops, which will cause them to grow stocky. The crop is usually made to succeed some earlier one, but in order to grow good celery the soil must be made as rich as possible; the essentials to success being very rich soil and plenty of water. If good plants are used they may be set out as late as the middle of August, but the best results are usually obtained from setting about the middle of June or the first of July. The most desirable time will depend on local climate, and is that which will bring the plants to maturity during cool, moist weather. In setting, prepare broad, shallow trenches about six inches deep and four feet apart, in which the plants should be set six inches apart, cutting off the outer leaves and pressing the soil firmly about the roots. When the plants are nearly full grown they should be "handled" which is done by one man gathering the leaves together, while a second draws the earth about the plant to one-third its height, taking care that none of the earth falls between the leaves, as it would be likely to cause them to rust or rot. After a few days draw more earth about them and repeat the process every

few days until only the tops of the leaves are visible, or the leaves may be pressed together by two wide boards held firmly a few inches apart by cross ties and stakes, when in a few days more it will be fit for use. Care should be taken that the plants are not disturbed while they or the ground are wet, as it would be sure to injure them. A part of the crop may be simply "handled," and then at the approach of severe freezing weather, taken up and set out compactly in a dark cellar or an unused cold frame which can be kept just above the freezing point, and it will then gradually blanch so that it may be used throughout the winter. Should the plants begin to wilt, water the roots without wetting the stalks or leaves, and they will revive again.

Evans Triumph — Kalamazoo Celery. The most solid, crisp-eating and delicious flavored variety. The most perfect type of dwarf white celery known. It is perfectly distinct and is of a beautiful cream-white color throughout; attains a very large size, is of quick growth, stiff, close habit (outer ribs standing straight and perfect) is remarkably solid, thick and closely set, while by reason of its neat growth, showy and handsome appearance, it is a special variety for market. It is also a first-class keeper, and not only will it remain fit for use as long as any other variety of celery, but it will resist the effects of the most severe winter equally with any other celery in cultivation. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 40 cts., postpaid.

Dwarf Golden Heart. A very popular variety with market gardeners; very solid; an excellent keeper; of fine nutty flavor; keeps well during the winter. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.



WHITE PLUME.

White Plume. Very tender, crisp and of good flavor; requires very little labor in blanching; by simply tying up the stalks and drawing up the soil with the hoe, the work is complete. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 50 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Boston Market. It forms a cluster of heads instead of a single large one; a vigorous grower; delicious flavor and free from hollow stems; the best for light soils. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Golden Yellow Large Solid or Golden Self Blanching. This is the best celery for early use. Plants of yellowish-green

color when young, but as they mature the inner stems and leaves turn a beautiful Golden Yellow, which adds much to their attractiveness and makes the work of blanching much easier. The handsome color, crispness, tenderness, freedom from stringiness and fine nutty flavor of this variety make it only necessary to be tried in order to establish it as the standard of excellence as an early sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$3.50.

Celeriac or Turnip Rooted Celery. Grown exclusively for its roots; excellent for salads and for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.; lb., \$1.75, postpaid.



CELERIAC OR TURNIP
ROOTED CELERY.

Celery Seed. For flavoring. Oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., prepaid.

CRESS OR PEPPER GRASS.

Extra Curled. A small salad much used for lettuce, to which its warm, pungent taste makes a most agreeable addition; it may be planted very early, but repeated sowings are necessary to secure a succession. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

True Water-Cress. One of the most delicious of small salads, and should be planted wherever a suitable place can be found. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 40 cts., postpaid.

CORN, SWEET OR SUGAR.

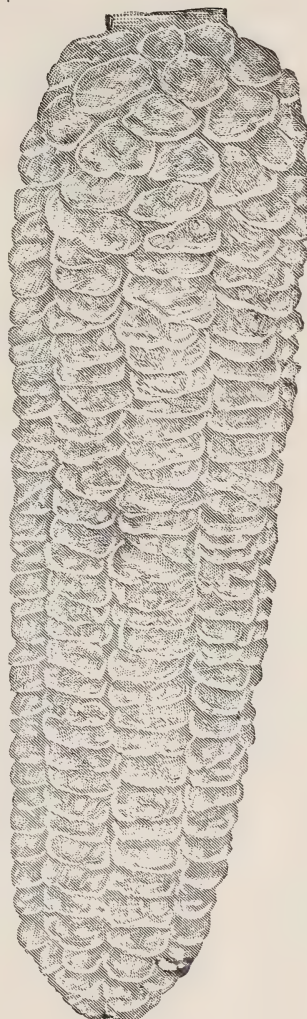
Country Gentlemen. A sort developed from the Ne Plus Ultra and having a very small white cob densely covered with irregular rows of very long, slender, white grains which are of fine quality; their only fault being a rather thick and tough skin. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; 4 qts., 40 cts.; bu., \$4.00.

Black Sugar. The sweetest and most desirable for family use; when dry the kernels are black; the corn when in condition for the table cooks remarkably white, and is not equalled in tenderness by any other sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; postpaid; by express, qt., 25 cts.

Egyptian. Grown in large quantities for both canning and selling in the green state; a large variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, bu., \$3.50.

Mammoth Sugar. Largely used by canners and market gardeners; produces the

largest ears of any sweet corn; ripens a little later than the Evergreen. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 30 cts., postpaid; by express, bu., \$2.00.



THE CORY CORN.

Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, bu., \$4.00.

White Cob Cory. The plants are usually about four and one-half feet high and bear two or even three ears which are eight rowed with large somewhat coarse but very sweet and tender grain. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; 4 qts., 75 cts.; bu., \$4.00.

Stowell's Evergreen. A variety that is more largely planted than any other; the

Red Cob Cory. The earliest sweet corn grown. Ready to market from five to ten days before Marblehead; is sweeter and finer in quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, 15 cts. bu., \$4.00.

Early Minnesota. The standard early sweet corn; eight rowed. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, qt., 15 cts.; bu., \$3.75.

Crosby's Early Sugar. Forms rather small ears, but is productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, bu., \$4.00.

Moore's Early Concord. Ears large and well filled.

general favorite with canners and market gardeners. Pkt., 5 cts.; qt., 25 cts., postpaid; by express, bu., \$3.50.

CORN SALAD.

Large Round Leaved. A small salad, used during the winter and spring months as a substitute for lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid.

CHERVIL.

Curled. An aromatic, sweet herb, in appearance like parsley; largely used in soups and salads. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Tuberous Rooted. When boiled the flesh is white, and of a pleasing nutty flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 70 cts.; lb., \$2.30, postpaid.



CORN-SALAD, ROUND
LARGE LEAVED.

CUCUMBERS.

Early Frame or Early Short Green. Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh, and makes excellent pickles when young. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Improved White Spine. One of the finest strains of white spine in cultivation;

more largely grown than any other variety, both for market use and for pickling; comes early and very productive; the fruit is of good size, straight, and always well formed; full at both ends, skin deep green, holding color until mature. We especially recommend this variety to market gardeners and pickling establishments, from the fact that the first set on



IMPROVED WHITE SPINE
CUCUMBER.

the vines is unusually even in form and size, and continues so through the season. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Early Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Fruit short, nearly cylindrical, but pointed at each end; a distinct variety and very popular for pickles. A great favorite in the Boston market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Early Green Cluster. A short, prickly seedy variety, good for table use, but not adapted for pickling; produces the bulk of the crop near the root and in clusters; a good bearer and matures early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Long Green. This is a large and exceedingly handsome cucumber. It grows twelve inches long in the open ground; the fruit is a rich emerald color; perfect in form, remarkably free bearing; hardy and not liable to disease;



tender and well flavored. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Gherkin. (True).

Used exclusively for pickling; very small, oval shaped, prickly fruit. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50 cts.;

GHERRINCUCUMBER lb., \$1.00, prepaid.

Nichol's Medium Green. Very productive, of medium size, and always straight and smooth; color dark green; flesh tender and crisp; altogether a splendid cucumber, unequalled as a pickle sort and second to none as a slicer for the table. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Chicago, or Westerfield Pickling. Very popular with market gardeners. Fruit medium length, pointed at each end with very large and prominent spines; color deep green. It is an extremely prolific variety and is one of the best for those who want crisp, coarsely spined pickles. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

ENDIVE.

Green Curled. The hardest variety, with beautiful, curled, dark green leaves, and coming in as it does after lettuce is past, is very useful. It occupies the land but a short time, and can follow where earlier crops have been taken off. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.40, postpaid.

White Curled. This is the finest white curled variety; self-blanching; grows to a large size, always crisp and very tender and of excellent quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.



WHITE CURLED ENDIVE.

Broad Leaved Batavian. Has broad, thick, plain or slightly wrinkled leaves, forming a large head, which is preferred for stews and soups; but if the outer leaves are gathered and tied at the top the plant will blanch nicely. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50, postpaid.

EGG PLANT.

Improved New York Purple. The leading market variety and the best variety in cultivation, being early, a sure cropper, and of fine quality; fruit very large, oval, deep purple; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Black Pekin. Shape nearly round; of large size; skin jet black, glossy and smooth; flesh white, very solid, fine grained, and delicate in flavor. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

**GARLIC.**

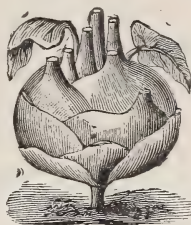
The Garlic is the most pungent in taste and has the strongest odor of all the onion family. It is largely used in the south of Europe, where it is esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves" which are planted in the spring, about six inches apart; the tops die in August, when the bulbs are ready to gather. Bulbs lb., 40 cts., postpaid.

LEEK.

Broad London Flag. Hardy and of good quality, and the variety more generally cultivated in this country than any other. The whole plant is edible, employed in soups, boiled with meat, etc. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

KOHLRABI.

Early White Vienna. A small, handsome, white bulb; one of the best for table use; very early. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.



Early Purple Vienna. Nearly identical with the above except in color, which is a bright purple, with the leaf stems tinged with purple. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

DANDELION.

Large Leaved. The tops make one of the best and earliest of greens; almost any garden soil is suitable to their culture, but it is a gross feeder and requires a large quantity of manure. Very important to have fresh seed, as it loses its vitality in two years. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

LETTUCE.

Early Curled Silesia. (Seed White.) An early erect growing, loose heading variety, which may be used very young, when it is exceedingly sweet and well flavored. Color light green; leaves much frilled and savoyed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Black Seed Simpson. One of the best varieties, either for forcing or for early sowing out of doors. Very popular with market gardeners, as it is very attractive, of excellent quality, and continues a long time in condition for use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.10, postpaid.



Simpson's Early Curled. (Seed White.) An early, erect growing, clustering variety. Leaves broad, often frilled and blistered and formed into a loose head. Light green in color and exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. It may be sown thickly and cut when the plants are very young. Popular in the New York markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

California Cream Butter, or Royal Summer Cabbage. (Seed Brown). A strong growing sort with large, green leaves marked with scattered brown dashes. It forms a very solid head of rich cream-

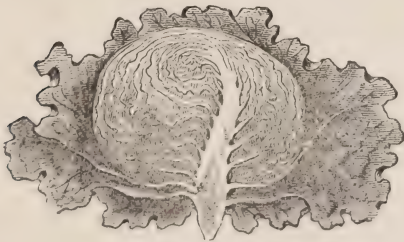
colored leaves, very thick, tender and of splendid quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Brown Dutch. (Seed Black). An old sort noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable especially because of its hardness and may be used in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; 2 oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Grand Rapids. (Seed Black). As a lettuce for green-house forcing, this variety undoubtedly stands at the head of the list, being of quick growth, little liable to rot and standing for some days after being fit to cut. The plant is upright and forms a loose head of large, light yellowish-green leaves, which will stand shipping long distances better than most sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Deacon. (Seed White). While this does not make as large a head as some others, the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium size, with very few outer leaves, which are deep green and very thick, while the inner ones blanch to a bright yellow and are exceedingly fine flavored. This is certainly one of the best varieties for summer use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Improved Hanson. We have a very fine



IMPROVED HANSON LETTUCE.

stock of this variety, and can recommend it as one of the best on our list. It is a fine heading variety of the largest size, solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout, and entirely free from any bitter taste; for home use the best lettuce known. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Early Prize Head. Plant large, deep green; very slow to run to seed; leaves large; nearly round, frilled at the edge and densely blistered, crisp, tender and

good flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

MELON, MUSK OR CANTELOPE.

Osage, or Improved Miller's Cream. This melon has made its way into public favor from the market rather than the garden, and seems to be just what the people want. It is medium sized, oval, slightly ribbed, dark green in color, covered more or less with shallow netting. The flesh is very thick, of deep salmon color, exceedingly sweet and high flavored, and is good to within a fourth of an inch of the rind. A favorite variety for the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25.

Banana. Banana flavored. Pkt., 15 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.



Hackensack. Now the most popular variety of muskmelon grown for market by the gardeners in this vicinity. It attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends; skin green and thickly netted. The flesh is also green, and rich and sugary in flavor. It is wonderfully productive. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Jenny Lind. An extra early green fleshed melon, and one of the sweetest in cultivation. Fruits small, globular, or a little flattened, ribbed and covered with a shallow netting. One of the best melons for hotel and restaurant

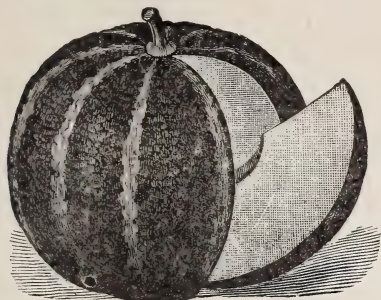
use on account of its convenient size. Pkt. 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 80 cts.

Montreal Market. They grow to a very large size, and are very regular in shape. The melon is nearly round, flattened at the ends, deeply and regularly ribbed; flesh green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Bay View. A very large, fine flavored productive melon; has light green flesh, very thick, luscious and sweet; a strong, vigorous grower, often attaining a weight of 12 to 15 pounds; a good shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Emerald Gem. A distinct and deliciously flavored melon; very early and prolific; skin ribbed, yet smooth, and of a

deep emerald green; the flesh, which is thick, is of a suffused salmon color, exceedingly sweet and delicious, and very thick meated. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.50.



EMERALD GEM MUSK MELON.

Petoskey, or Paul Rose. A yellow fleshed sort, of suitable size for a basket melon and of the finest quality. Fruit oval, about five inches in diameter and in general appearance much like the Netted Gem, but a little larger. Flesh orange colored, high flavored, very thick, firm and sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Skillman's Netted. An early and delicious variety, oval shaped; flesh deep green, sweet and richly perfumed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

Improved Green, Nutmeg. A large melon, nearly round, deeply ribbed; flesh remarkably thick, light green, of delicious flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Casaba, or Green Persian. One of the largest and best muskmelons in cultivation. Fruit long, oval, a little pointed at each end; flesh green, very sweet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

Extra Early Citron. Fruit of medium size, deeply netted; flesh green and of fine flavor. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

Rocky Ford. An improved and oblong form of the Netted Gem. A most excellent green-fleshed sort.

Melon Seed for Fancy Work. Oz., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.

MELON, WATER.

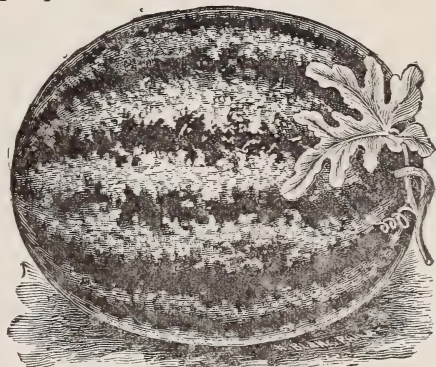
Sweet Heart. This variety has no equal as a melon to ship to distant markets, and is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug.

It is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular in shape. Skin very bright; beautifully mottled green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

True Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy. A favorite melon in the south, owing to its good shipping qualities; shape long, large size; flesh bright red, flavor first-class, skin striped and mottled dark and light green. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

Mountain Sweet. Fruit oblong dark green; rind thin, flesh red, solid and sweet. An old standby. Pkt., 6 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

Kolbs' Gem. Melon dealers say that as a shipping melon it has hardly an equal. It is an early variety that is largely grown, particularly in the south, for shipment to the northern markets. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.



KOLB'S GEM WATERMELON.

Ice Cream or Peerless. Of medium size, early long, very thin rind; flesh solid, scarlet, crisp, and of delicious flavor (true white seeded). A very popular variety, and one of the best for general use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

MUSHROOM.

Mushroom. The Mushroom is an edible fungus of a white color, changing to brown when old. The gills are loose, of pinkish-red, changing to liver color. It produces seed and there is developed a white, fibrous substance in broken threads called spawn, which is developed and preserved in horse manure, pressed in the form of bricks. Thus prepared it will re-

tain its vitality for years.

Mushrooms can be grown in cellars, in sheds, in hot-beds or sometimes in the open air; the great essential being a uniform degree of temperature and moisture. Fermenting horse manure, mixed with an equal weight of fresh sod loam, is made into beds the size required and eight to twelve inches deep. See to it that the bed is packed firmly and evenly. In the course of a few days the inside temperature of the bed will fall to about 70 or 75 degrees, then plant the broken pieces of spawn nine inches apart; cover the whole with two inches of light soil and protect from cold and rain. One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed. Mushrooms appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly with lukewarm water.

Pure Culture Mushroom Spawn. By a newly discovered process of selection and grafting, the spawn is scientifically propagated so that large, vigorous and fine-flavored mushrooms are reproduced. Earlier, more productive and a marked improvement on the wild spawn, either French or English. Brick (about 1¼ lbs.) postpaid 40 cts.; 5 lbs., postpaid, \$1.25.

MUSTARD.

White London. The leaves are light green and tender when young; seed light yellow. One of the best for salad or culinary purposes. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; ¼ lb., 16 cts.; lb., 40 cts., postpaid.

NASTURTIUM OR INDIAN CRESS.

Tall Mixed. Cultivated both for use and ornament. The young leaves are excellent for salads. The flower buds scarcely formed and the green seed pods, preserved in vinegar, make fine pickles, highly esteemed by many. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; ¼ lb., 35 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

ONIONS.

How to Raise Onions.

A good crop of onions can be grown on any soil which will produce a full crop of corn, unless it be a stiff clay, very light sand or gravel, or certain varieties of muck or swamp lands. Muck land must be sweet and well drained in order to raise good onions; ordinary swamp land will not do, and even in the best of muck the first crop is apt to be soft and necky. We prefer a rich, sandy loam, with a light mixture of clay. This is much better if it has been cultivated with hoed crops, kept clean of weeds and well manured for two years previous because if a sufficient quantity of manure to raise an ordinary soil to a proper degree of fertility is applied at once, it is likely to make the onions soft. Liberal use of manure is essential. If too rank, it is quite sure to make soft onions, with many scallions. It should be of the best quality well fermented and shoveled over, at least twice during the previous summer to kill weed seeds. Of the commercial manures, we prefer fine ground

bone, but large crops are raised by the use of superphosphates. Spread the composted manure evenly at the rate of about fifty cart loads to the acre. This should be first cultivated in, and the ground ploughed a moderate depth, taking a narrow furrow, in order to thoroughly mix the manure with the soil. Carefully avoid tramping on the ground during winter. Cultivate or thoroughly drag the soil with a heavy harrow as early in the spring as can be worked, and then, in the opposite direction with a light one, after which the entire surface should be raked with steel hand rakes.

Sowing the Seed.

Should be done as soon as the ground can be gotten ready, and can be done best by a hand seed drill. This should be carefully adjusted to sow the desired quantity of seed and about one-half inch deep. Thin seeding gives much larger onions than thick. Four or five pounds per acre is the usual quantity needed to grow large onions. Give the onions the first hoeing, just skimming the ground between the rows, as soon as they can be seen the length of the row. Hoe again in a few days, this time close up to the plants after which weeding must be continued. In ten days or two weeks they will require another hoeing and weeding similar to the last, and two weeks later give them still another hoeing, and if necessary another weeding. If the work has been thoroughly done at the proper time the crop will not require further care until ready to gather.

Extra Early Red. A medium sized, flat variety; very early; uniform in size and shape; strong flavored. Very desirable for early market use, coming in nearly two weeks ahead of the Large Red Wetherfield. It often forms bulbs in cold and mucky soils where other varieties fail, and is particularly recommended for the north and northwest. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; ¼ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Best improved



YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS ONION.

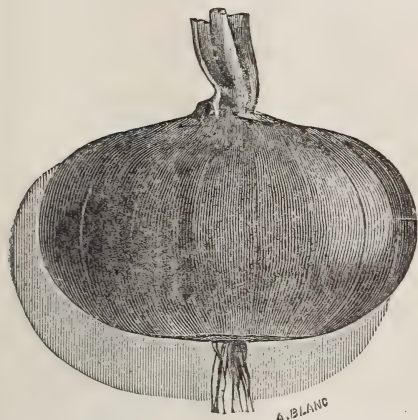
and carefully selected stock, globular in form, medium size, skin yellowish brown; flesh white, comparatively mild and well-

flavored; productive, 700 bushels per acre from seed being a not uncommon crop. Ripens early and keeps well; one of the most profitable sorts to grow for market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.00, postpaid.

Southport White Globe. Large globe-shaped, firm, fine grained, of mild flavor, and a good keeper; yields abundantly, producing handsome and uniform shaped bulbs; always commands a high price in the market. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.00, postpaid.

White Portugal or Silver Skin. A mild, pleasant flavored variety, very desirable for family use; not so good a keeper as the dark skinned varieties, but better flavored, and always salable; highly esteemed for pickling when young, also for market in early winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Large Red Wethersfield. This is the



LARGE RED WEATHERSFIELD ONION.

standard variety, and the favorite onion in the east, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large size; skin deep purplish red; form round, somewhat flattened; flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger flavored than any of the other kinds; very productive, the best keeper and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

Southport Red Globe. The onions from Southport, Conn., generally command an extra price in New York markets because of their beautiful shape and color, due partly to the variety grown and partly to the favorable soil and the extra care taken in handling the crop. The Southport Red Globe is of medium size, spherical, with small neck, very deep, rich red color and

of superior quality. We offer a strain of exceptionally fine color and excellent quality; much superior to that usually sold. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; 2 oz., 55 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75.

Southport Yellow Globe. This variety is of the same general character and quality as the Southport Red Globe, but the color is a rich yellow. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 35 cts.; 2 oz., 60 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

Mammoth Silver King. The largest onion in cultivation. Has been grown extensively the past few years in all sections of the country, especially in the west and south, and has given universal satisfaction. If you want to grow large onions from the seed for exhibition purposes, give the Silver King a trial. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90 cts.; lb., \$2.00, postpaid.

CHOICE ONION SETS.

Yellow Sets. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.

Red Sets. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.

White Sets. Per pint, 15 cts.; quart, 25 cts.

Potato Onion Sets. Per quart, 40 cts.

There is a vast difference between Multipliers and Potato Onions. The former do not grow any large bulbs, but a bunch of long, small bulbs. Potato Onions—Large onions are planted in the fall to raise young onions in the spring, and the small bulbs are planted to raise large ones.

At prices quoted we send by mail, postpaid. If ordered by express, deduct 12 cts. per quart.

Prices by peck or bushel are much cheaper, but are subject to market fluctuations. Write us for special rates before placing your orders elsewhere.

PARSLEY.

Extra Double Curled Dwarf. For garnishing; no variety is more attractive when well grown; resembles a tuft of finely curled moss; is hardy and slow in running to seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts, post-



EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED paid.

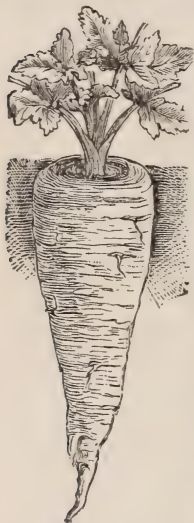
DWARF PARSLEY.

New Fern-leaved A new variety of most beautiful form and coloring, and is well adapted for garnishing dishes on the table, and also makes a very ornamental plant in the flower garden. Pkt., 5 cts.;

oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid.

PARSNIPS.

Makes an excellent food for cows and horses. The quality and quantity of milk in cows is improved, and when used for this purpose the flavor and color of the milk and butter are equal to that produced on the richest pastures and no farmer with whom butter making is a considerable object of interest should be without them.



HOLLOW CROWN
PARSNIPS.

Long, Smooth or Hollow Crown. Has a very smooth skin, a great cropper, tender, sugary and considered the best parsnip for general cultivation, either for the table or for the stock. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

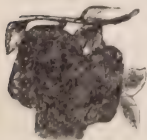
PEPPER.

Red Chili. Used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. Pods sharply conical, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plant should be started quite early in hot-bed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Long Red Cayenne. (True.) This pepper grows about four inches long, conical shape, color bright red, flesh strong and pungent; used to some extent in pickles and pepper sauce; the Cayette pepper of commerce is made of this variety, ground fine. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60 cts.; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Golden Dawn. Comparatively a new pepper; bright golden yellow when ripe, making a very handsome appearance, both in growth and on the table; the flesh is very mild, and can be eaten almost as readily as the tomato. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

Large Bell or Bull Nose. Of very large size; flesh thick, hard and less pungent than most other sorts, and one of the earliest varieties; suitable for filling with chopped cabbage, and for a mixed pickle. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts., postpaid.



LARGE BELL
OR BULL NOSE
PEPPER.

Cherry Red. An exceedingly ornamental variety;

fruit round, of rich scarlet color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.40, postpaid.

Sweet Mountain. Plants very vigorous and productive, growing upright, with moderately large leaves. Fruit very large, long, often eight inches or more in length by two or three in diameter; very smooth and handsome. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

PEAS.

American Wonder. This variety stands unrivaled in point of flavor and quality, and is without doubt the earliest green wrinkled pea in cultivation. It is dwarf and robust in habit, growing from 10 to 15 inches in height, according to soil. Pkt., 15 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; pk., \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior. The best early, dwarf pea. It combines the good qualities of the American Wonder and Premium Gem Peas. The vines are larger and more productive than American Wonder and earlier than Premium Gem and average about twelve inches high. The peas, in sweetness and quality are unsurpassed. Seed wrinkled and green in color. A most desirable sort for the market gardener and unsurpassed for the home garden. Pkt., 10 cts.; pt., 25 cts.; qt., 35 cts.; 4 qts., \$1.25; bu., \$7.00.

McLean's Little Gem. A green wrinkled



MCLEAN'S LITTLE GEM PEAS.

variety, which comes into use a few days later than the First-of-All or Improved Daniel O'Rourke. It grows from 12 to 18 inches high, is very prolific, and of excellent flavor. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.50.

Alpha. A fine wrinkled pea; blue and fine flavored; height 3 ft. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Bash's Extra Early. An excellent early variety; height 2½ ft. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

McLean's Advancer. A fine market variety, prolific. Early, tender and of delicious flavor. Long pods well filled to end. Height $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Blue Peter. Tom thumb variety; seed blue; height 12 inches; similar to Tom Thumb, except in color. Pods large and well filled with delicious and large size peas. Pkt., 5 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ qt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.50.

GENERAL CROP OR LATE VARIETIES.

Improved Champion of England. This is yet, by general consent, acknowledged to be the best of the late varieties. It is a tall growing sort, attaining a height of 5 feet, and requires to be staked up, the pods and peas are of the largest size. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Carter's Telephone. A new pea of great merit; wrinkled, very sweet and tender; very productive; grows 3 to 4 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Bliss' Everbearing. Height 18 inches to 2 feet; foliage large; pods 3 to 4 inches in length, each producing 6 to 8 large wrinkled peas. A continuous bearing variety which gives it especial value for late summer and autumn use. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 25 cts.; pk., \$1.50.

Telegraph. Peas often being so close together as to appear to be forming a double row in the pods. It is a fine second early variety; very robust in habit, bearing immense pods. The peas, when cooked, are of fine, deep green color; a great bearer and of fine flavor; height 5 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 30 cts.; pk., \$2.00.

Yorkshire Hero. A wrinkled variety; hardy, productive, and unsurpassed for sweetness and delicious flavor; grows 3 to 4 feet. Pt., 15 cts.; qt., 20 cts.; pk., \$1.75.

Large White Marrow. One of the oldest varieties in cultivation; height 5 ft. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.20.

Black Eye Marrow. Similar to above; very prolific; height 4 ft. Pt., 10 cts.; qt., 15 cts.; pk., \$1.20.

Dwarf Sugar. Edible pods; can be used in a green state like string beans; height 2 ft. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

Tall Gray Seeded Sugar. A purple blossom; edible pod variety; height 5 ft. Pt., 20 cts.; qt., 35 cts.

—Write for prices on lots of one bushel or over.

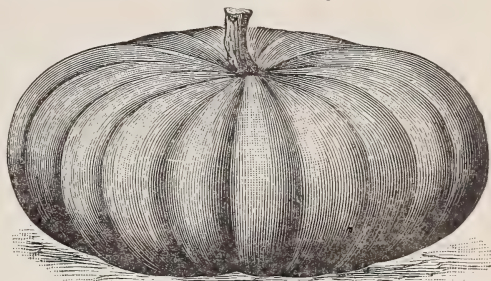
PUMPKIN.

Cushaw, or Crookneck. Of large size, very productive; light cream color, sometimes striped with green; flesh salmon color. A great favorite in the southern states, but too tender for general cultivation

in northern climates. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

Connecticut Field. One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn; largely used for stock for winter feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 40 cts., postpaid. By express, bu., \$3.50.

Sweet Cheese, or Kentucky Field. By



SWEET CHEESE PUMPKIN.

far the best variety for planting in the south. Large, oblong, mottled light green and yellow, with very thick, sweet, tender, yellow flesh. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 50 cts.

RADISH.

Earliest Carmine, Olive-Shaped. The earliest forcing radish known; its earliness and scarcity of foliage recommend it for forcing. It succeeds in the open ground, and takes only 20 to 22 days to form. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35 cts.; lb., \$1.15, postpaid.

Early Round Dark Red. Very deep dark red skin, beautiful shape; flesh white, very crisp and tender; tops small, adapted for growing in frames. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid.

Improved Chartier, or Shepherd. Although this American variety is too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is one of the very best for sowing out doors. The roots come to usable size very early, remaining hard and crisp until they reach a diameter of one and one-half or two inches and so furnish good roots two or three times as long as any of the preceding varieties. Roots scarlet-rose, above, shading into white at the tip. They are long, cylindrical for the upper two-thirds, and then gradually taper to the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild flavored. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 55 cts.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish with a small top, and of very thick growth; very popular on account of its rich color, crisp and tender qualities; should be used while young.

Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Long Scarlet Short Top. Unquestionably the best standard variety for private gardens or market use; grows six or seven inches long, half out of ground; is very brittle and crisp, quick growth; color bright and scarlet. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

White Vienna, or Lady Finger. This new radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape, white in color, both skin and flesh is pure snow white; crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

French Breakfast. A splendid variety for the table, not only on account of its excellent quality but for its beautiful color; medium sized, olive-shaped, small top, quick growth, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid.



FRENCH BREAKFAST.

Wood's Early Frame. A long red radish, not quite so long as the Long Scarlet, and with smaller top. It is quite ten days earlier than the Long Scarlet radish in the open ground; excellent for forcing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Early White, Turnip Rooted. An early, pure white radish, a little more flattened than Early Scarlet Turnip Rooted and a trifle later in maturing. While generally used for early outdoor planting, its small top makes it suitable for forcing. Flesh white, semi-transparent, crisp and tender. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts.

Crimson Giant Turnip. A variety extraordinary in that while growing to an unusually large size, it is always tender, crisp and of mild flavor. It remains in perfect condition a remarkably long time and unlike other forcing varieties, does not become pithy even when twice their size in diameter. Root turnip shaped; color a beautiful crimson carmine; flesh firm, crisp and tender. While very desirable as a second early forcing variety, we especially recommend it for outdoor planting. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

New White Strasburg. The roots of handsome, oblong, tapering shape; both skin and flesh are pure white; the flesh is firm, brittle and tender, and possesses the

most desirable character of retaining its crispness when the roots are old and large. It is excellent for summer use, as it withstands severe heat and grows very quickly; the seed can be planted throughout the summer and fine, large roots will be rapidly formed. Valuable alike for the family and market garden. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 90 cts., postpaid.

Round Black Spanish Winter. Grows to a good size, of an oval shape, is quite solid, and the flavor is piquant and appetizing, and if stored in pits, or packed in sand, can be used the entire winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 65 cts., postpaid.



BLACK SPANISH WINTER. Long Black Spanish Winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; lb., 70 cts.

Yellow Summer Turnip. Much superior to the old Yellow Turnip radish; color much brighter, finer quality and of more rapid growth, being fit for use from four to five weeks after sowing. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

China Rose Winter. A very popular variety with market gardeners; it is of half-long shape, pink color, and flesh as solid as an apple, of excellent quality and one of the best varieties for winter use. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 80 cts., postpaid.

California Mammoth Winter. Very large size, about one foot long and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the root; flesh pure white and solid, tender and crisp, and keeps perfectly well through the winter. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SORREL.

The improved varieties of Sorrel when well grown and cooked like spinach make a very palatable dish. Sow in drills early in spring and thin the seedlings to six or eight inches apart in the row. One may commence cutting in about two months and the plants will continue in full bearing from three to four years.

Large Leaved French. The best garden variety, having large, pale green leaves of fine quality. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., \$1.00.

SQUASH.

White Bush Scalloped. Earlier than any other variety, of dwarf habit, productive, and occupies less room on the ground than any other sort. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

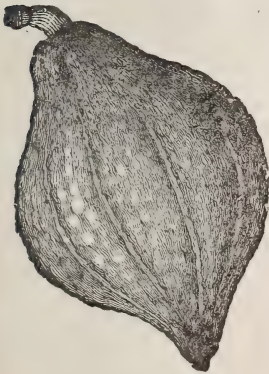
Boston Marrow. A popular fall squash; thin skin, bright orange. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz.,

10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Yellow Bush Scalloped. Similar to the white bush, but of a deep orange color; flesh pale yellow and well flavored; very productive. Used when young and tender for boiling, and at maturity for making pies. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Golden Hubbard. This is a true Hubbard squash, except in color which is bright red. The vine is not large or coarse growing but is vigorous and is wonderfully productive, the energy derived from liberal fertilizing is expended in the production of an increased number rather than of overgrown and coarse fruits as in some varieties. The fruits are very uniform in size, weighing from six to eight pounds and in shape are like the Hubbard; although in condition for use much earlier, they are wonderfully long keepers and can be held over in good condition for spring use. The shell is warty, hard and strong and of a very beautiful, orange red color, except for a bit of olive-green on the blossom end. The flesh is a deep orange and uniformly so to the shell, never having the green tinge so objectionable in the older sort. It cooks very dry, fine grained and is well flavored. We believe this to be a very superior table variety; certainly it has become very popular. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; 2 oz., 15 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts.

Improved Hubbard. The standard winter and market squash is the "Hubbard;" of good size, from 7 to 9 pounds in weight; shell hard and knotted; color olive green; flesh rich, deep yellow, thick, dry, of fine grain, sweet and delicious flavor. It is an excellent keeper and always commands the highest price in



HUBBARD SQUASH.

market, and will yield from three to eight tons per acre. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

Summer Crookneck. One of the best of the summer varieties; golden in color, skin profusely warted, flavor superior; should be more widely cultivated. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25 cts.; lb., 75 cts., postpaid.

TOMATO.

Livingstone Favorite. A very desirable variety; a rich dark red color, very smooth, free from all cracks or blemishes, and ripening evenly throughout; flesh firm, free from rot; a fine shipper. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25, postpaid.

Ponderosa. A purple fruited tomato of largest size. Vine vigorous and very productive. Fruit very solid, fairly smooth and considered of very good quality, especially by those who prefer a tomato quite free from acid. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 45 cts.; 2 oz., 85 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50; lb., \$4.50.

New Stone. One of the heaviest and most solid fruited of the large tomatoes of good quality. Our stock is distinctly superior to most of that offered under this name, being larger, smoother, more uniform and better colored. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit round, slightly flattened, very large, and astonishingly heavy. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; 2 oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Acme. We have given a great deal of attention to the improvement of this variety, and think we have succeeded in making it the smoothest, the evenest in size, and the earliest of the purple-fruit sorts. Vines large, hardy and productive, ripening its first fruits almost as early as any, and continuing to bear abundantly until cut off by frost; fruit in clusters of four or five, invariably round, smooth and of good size, free from cracks, and stands shipping remarkably well; flesh solid and of excellent flavor. For market gardeners who want an early purple-fruited tomato, either for home market or to ship, for private gardeners or for canners, it stands without a peer among its class. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 20 cts.; oz., 35 cts.

Trophy. Well known as one of the best; vines of medium size, but producing compact clusters of fruit in immense quantities; fruit large, smooth, of bright red color, solid, and of good flavor. Choice selected seed. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

Perfection. A variety similar to the last, but an improvement upon it, being a little earlier, and invariably smooth and handsome. It is one of the handsomest tomatoes grown, and all who have tried it pronounce it of the highest quality. Has been used very satisfactorily for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.25.

Yellow Plum. A beautiful variety used principally for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts., postpaid.

Red Cherry. A small early variety, size

and shape of a cherry; for pickling. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 25 cts., postpaid.

RHUBARB.

Victoria. Very familiarly known as the pie-plant, and is the first article of the season from the garden; it is now cultivated to a great extent. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.25, postpaid.

Monarch. The most vigorous and productive variety known; the leaf-stalks are very numerous, the longer ones being 15 to 20 inches long and fully $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide; the whole plant is nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, while the leaves, exclusive of the flower stalks, are about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet in height. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 25 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75 cts.; lb., \$2.50, postpaid.

SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

The long, white, tapering root of Salsify resembles a small parsnip, and when cooked is a good substitute for oysters, having a very similar flavor.

CULTURE—It succeeds best in light, well enriched soil, which should be stirred to a good depth. If it is necessary to use manure, it should be very fine and wellrotted, for if it is fresh and coarse the roots will grow irregular and ill-shaped. Sow early and quite deep, and give the general culture recommended for the parsnip. The roots are perfectly hardy, and may remain out all winter, should be dug early in the spring, as they deteriorate rapidly after growth commences. Store a quantity for winter use in a pit, or in a cellar in damp earth or sand.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety; pure white. Pkt., 10 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; lb., \$1.50.

Long White. Generally known as the oyster plant. We esteem this to be a much better root for table use than either the parsnip or carrot. They seldom attain the true taste until, like the parsnip, they have been well frosted. But if dug up during spells in winter and early in the spring and boiled like carrots and parsnips, or half-boiled or grated fine, made into balls, dipped into a batter and fried like oysters, they are a very excellent substitute for the shell-fish itself. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 20 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40 cts.; lb., \$1.00, postpaid.

SPINACH.

Savoy Leaved. The hardest of all the varieties of spinach, and will produce nearly twice the weight of crops as the ordinary sorts; the leaves are very nu-

merous, succulent, curled and wrinkled like Savoy cabbage. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 45 cts., postpaid. By express, 25 lbs. or over, per lb. 25 cts.

New Long Standing. This is decidedly the best variety for spring sowing, as it stands fully two weeks longer than any other sort before running to seed. The leaves are large, thick, fleshy and crumpled; equal in quality to the well-known Norfolk. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 40 cts., postpaid. By express, 25 lbs. or over, per lb., 25 cts.

Prickly, or Winter. This variety will withstand the severest weather with only a slight protection of straw or leaves, and is generally sown in the eastern or western states. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 35 cts., postpaid. By express, 25 lbs. or over, per lb., 25 cts.

TURNIP.

Purple Top White Globe. Of a perfect globe shape, about six inches in diameter, with smooth, white skin; flesh pure white, firm and crisp; of quick growth; a handsome variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

White Egg. A quick grower, thin skin, sweet and delicious flavor, with grain as firm and hard as the Swedish varieties, a grand, good keeper; grows to a good size, excellent either as an early or late variety. Never has a strong, rank taste. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 60 cts., postpaid.

Early White Flat Dutch. A very popular sort, either for table use or for market; grows quickly, comes early, clear white skin, and flesh of juicy, mild flavor and excellent quality; produces bulbs entirely free from small roots. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

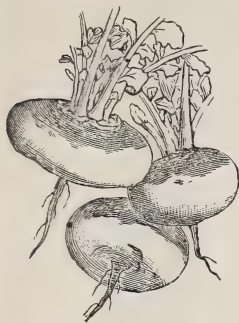
Cow Horn or Long White. A delicate and well-flavored variety of rapid growth, and has obtained considerable favor as a market sort for fall and early winter use; grows carrot-like in form and slightly crooked. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

Large White Norfolk. A standard sort for field culture, and extensively grown for stock feeding; allowed to stand out during the winter at the south and southwest, where the tops are used for greens. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

Golden Ball or Orange Jelly. Of large size but firm, hard and of most excellent flavor; and the most delicate and sweetest yellow fleshed turnip yet introduced; keeps well, and has no superior as a table variety. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.



SALSIFY.

Early Red or Purple-Top Strap-Leaved.

EARLY RED TURNIP. A popular favorite with all, and more largely grown than any other early turnip. This variety is similar to the Flat Dutch, excepting it is red or purple above the ground; flesh fine grained and of mild flavor, and is a good keeper; will do well to sow either broadcast or in drill and will form good sized bulbs in seven or eight weeks. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

SWEDE OR RUTA-BAGA TURNIP.

Improved Purple-Top Ruta-Baga, Yellow. One of the best varieties for table and stock feeding. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

White Ruta-Baga. Mainly differs from the above in color. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 10 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20 cts.; lb., 50 cts., postpaid.

TOBACCO.

Sow the seed as early as possible after danger of frost is over. Cover very lightly, and when plants are about six inches high, transplant into rows six feet apart each way. Use "Slug-Shot" to kill the worms.

Connecticut Seed-Leaf. Leaf long, fine texture. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 30 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$2.75, postpaid.

Havana. A medium sized leaf, finer texture than above; commands higher price than most varieties. Pkt., 5 cts.; oz., 40 cts.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$3.50, postpaid.

HERBS—POT, SWEET**AND MEDICINAL.**

Save a corner of the garden for a few aromatic herbs. They thrive nicely along the sunny side of the garden fence, and they will require a deep and fairly rich soil. Thyme, Summer Savory and Sage are great additions to many soups and stews. Cut them just before they bloom on a bright, sunny day. Tie them in bunches and hang them up to dry.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise. Used for flavoring. A well-known annual	\$.05	\$.10
Balm. Very fragrant odor, similar to lemons.....	.05	.10
Basil, Sweet. For soups and stews .....	.05	.40
Borage. Excellent for bees; also used as a pot herb.....	.05	.15
Caraway. For flavoring purposes .....	.05	.10
Coriander. Grown for its seed, which has an agreeable taste	.05	.10
Dill. Used in soups and sauces a warm and pungent taste..	.05	.10
Fennel, Sweet. Ornamental; sometimes used in confectionery .....	.05	.10
Horehound. Used medicinally; will thrive in any soil.....	.05	.20
Lavender. Aromatic .....	.05	.10
Rosemary. Aromatic, fragrant odor .....	.05	.30
Rue. Used for medicinal purposes .....	.05	.15
Saffron. Medicinal purposes.	.05	.15
Sage. Used in sausages, etc.	.05	.20
Summer Savory. For seasonings, dressings and soups...	.05	.10
Sweet Marjoram. Flavoring; not hardy at the north....	.05	.25
Tarragon. Used in salads, leaves excellent when pickled .....	.20	
Thyme. True broad-leaved English .....	.05	.20
Winter Savory. For seasoning	.05	.40
Wormwood. Used medicinally; strong, fragrant odor.....	.05	.15



Foreign Names of Vegetables and Herbs.

ENGLISH.	GERMAN.	FRENCH.
Anise.....	Anis, Gruener Anis.....	Anis.....
Artichoke.....	Artischoke.....	Artichaut.....
Asparagus.....	Spargel.....	Asperge.....
Balm.....	Citronen-Melisse.....	Meisse citronelle.....
Basil.....	Basilikum.....	Basilic grand.....
Beans.....	Bohnen.....	Haricots.....
Beet.....	Ruebe.....	Betterave.....
Borage.....	Boretsch.....	Bourrache.....
Brocoli.....	Spargelkohl.....	Chou Brocoli.....
Brussels Sprouts.....	Rosenkohl.....	Chou de Bruxelles.....
Cabbage.....	Kopfkohl, Kraut.....	Chou pomme.....
Cabbage, Savoy.....	Wirsing.....	Chou de Milan.....
Caraway.....	Feld-Kuemmell.....	Cumin des pres.....
Carrot.....	Carotten, Moehren.....	Carotte.....
Cauliflower.....	Blumenkohl.....	Chou-fleur.....
Celery.....	Sellerie.....	Celeri.....
Celeriac.....	Knoll-Sellerie.....	Celeri-rave.....
Chervil.....	Kerbel.....	Cerfeuil.....
Chicory.....	Cichorienwurzel.....	Chicoree sauvage.....
Coriander.....	Coriander.....	Coriandre.....
Corn Salad.....	Ackersalat.....	Mache.....
Corn.....	Mais.....	Mais.....
Cress.....	Garten-Kresse.....	Cresson alenois.....
Cress, Water.....	Brunnen-Kresse.....	Cresson de fontaine.....
Cucumber.....	Gurken.....	Concombre.....
Dandelion.....	Lowenzahn.....	Pissenlit.....
Dill.....	Dill.....	Aneth.....
Egg Plant.....	Eierpflanze.....	Aubergine.....
Endive.....	Endivien.....	Chicoree Endive.....
Fennel.....	Fenchel.....	Fenouil.....
Garlic.....	Knoblauch.....	Ail.....
Horse Radish.....	Meer Rettig.....	Raiport sauvage.....
Hyssop.....	Isop.....	Hyssope.....
Kale.....	Blatterkohl.....	Chou vert.....
Kohl Rabi.....	Knollkohl.....	Chou-rave.....
Lavender.....	Lavendel.....	Lavende.....
Leek.....	Borre Lauch.....	Poireau.....
Lettuce.....	Lattich, Kopfsalat.....	Laitue.....
Marjoram.....	Majoran.....	Marjolaine.....
Melon.....	Melone.....	Melon.....
Melon, Water.....	Wasser-Melone.....	Melon de'eau.....
Mushroom.....	Schwamm.....	Champignon.....
Nasturtium.....	Kapuciner Kresse.....	Capucine.....
Okra.....	Ocher.....	Gombaud.....
Onion.....	Zwiebel.....	Ognon.....
Parsley.....	Petersilie.....	Persil.....
Parsnip.....	Pastinalke.....	Panais.....
Peas.....	Erbsen.....	Pois.....
Pepper.....	Pfeffer.....	Piment.....
Pumpkin.....	Melonen-Kurbiss.....	Potiron.....
Radish.....	Rettig.....	Radis.....
Rhubarb.....	Rhabarber.....	Rhubarbe.....
Rosemary.....	Rosmarin.....	Romarin.....
Rue.....	Raute.....	Rue.....
Saffron.....	Safran.....	Safran.....
Sage.....	Salbel.....	Sauge.....
Salsify.....	Haferwurzel.....	Salsifis.....
Sorrel.....	Sauerampfer.....	Oseille.....
Summer Savory.....	Bohnenkraut.....	Sariette annuelle.....
Spinach.....	Spinat.....	Epinard.....
Squash.....	Kuerbiss.....	Courge.....
Tansy.....	Gemeiner Rainfarn.....	Tanaisie.....
Thyme.....	Thymian.....	Thym.....
Tomato.....	Liebesapfel.....	Pomme d'Amour.....
Turnip.....	Weisse-Ruebe.....	Navet.....
Wormwood.....	Wermuth.....	Absinthe.....



flower Seeds.

Arranged Alphabetically.

Lack of space forbids a description of the flowers. We have a very complete line of choice varieties and fresh stock. We can fill your order for anything in this line, whether in the list or not, and will be glad to have your inquiries and orders.

DISCOUNTS ON PACKETS.

Customers are allowed to select Flower Seeds in packets to the value of \$1.25 for each dollar sent us. This discount applies only to seed in packets, buyer's selection, and does not apply to collections or to seeds by weight.

ALL FLOWER SEEDS ARE SENT FREE BY MAIL.

HALF-PACKETS CANNOT BE SUPPLIED.

We call the attention of our customers to the very high quality of our Flower Seed. Everything has been selected with great care, and is of the finest strain possible, fresh, true to name and of good vitality. In our list we offer the very best, most showy and useful sorts.

Cultural directions are given on nearly all packets, and we urge purchasers to study them carefully. While some seeds need special treatment, the following general rules will apply to all. Make the surface as fine and smooth as possible; do not plant any seed when the ground is wet; cover each lot of seeds to a uniform depth, which should never be more than three or four times the diameter of the seed; press the soil firmly over the seeds; plant in rows so that the young plants can be easily seen, and pull up all weeds as soon as they appear.

The following list contains a selection of the best and most popular kind:

ANNUALS.

	Pkt.
Abronia Umbellata. Rose.....	\$.05
Adonis Aestivalis. (Flos Adonis)....	.05
Ageratum Mexicanum. Mixed.....	.05
Ageratum. Little Dorrit. Blue.....	.10
Agrostemma Coeli Rosa.....	.05
Alyssum, Golden (Saxatile).....	.05
Alyssum, Little Gem.....	.10
Alyssum, Sweet.....	.05
Amaranthus caudatus (Love Lies- Bleeding).....	.02
Amaranthus, Henderi. New.....	.10
Amaranthus, Salicifolius (Fountain Plant).....	.10
Amaranthus, tricolor (Joseph's Coat)	.05
Aster, Paony-flowered Perfection Mixed.....	.10
Aster, Dwarf Chrysanthemum Mixed	.10
Aster, Imbricated Pompon. Mixed...	.10
Aster, Large flowered Rose. Mixed..	.15
Aster, Giant Emperor. Mixed.....	.15
Aster, Goliath. Mixed.....	.15
Aster, German Quilled. Mixed.....	.05
Aster, China. Mixed.....	.05
Aster, Comet.....	.15
Aster, Victoria.....	.15
Aster, Branching. White.....	.15
Bartonia Aurea, Golden yellow.....	.05
Balsam, Camellia-flowered. Mixed....	.10
Balsam, Rose-flowered. Mixed.....	.10
Bellis, Double Daisy. Double Mixed..	.10
Brachycome (Swan River Daisy)....	.05

	Pkt.
Browallia. Mixed. Very pretty...\$	.10
Canna. Splen- did mixture.	.10
Candytuft. Snow Queen New.....	.10
Candytuft. Mixed.....	.05
Catchfly. Snow King. New.....	.10
Catchfly. Mixed.....	.05
Celosia. (Cockscomb) Dwarf Mixed	.05
Celosia. (Cockscomb) Giant Empress	.10
Celosia. (Cockscomb) feathered va- rieties.....	.10
Centauria Cyanus. Cornflower.....	.05
Clarkia. Mixed.....	.05
Clarkia. Salmon Queen.....	.10
Cacalia (Tassel Flower). Mixed.....	.10
Calandrina. Grandiflora.....	.05
Calliopsis. Mixed. All colors.....	.05
Campanula Speculeum. Mixed.....	.05
Chrysanthemum. Doubled mixed....	.05
Convolvulus minor (Morning Glory).	.05



CANNA.



CENTAUREA CYANUS CORNFLOWER.

	Pkt
<i>Datura</i>	\$.05
<i>Dahlia</i> , New Single Mixed .....	.15
<i>Dahlia</i> , Finest Double Mixed .....	.15
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Chinensis</i> . Indian Pink .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Imperialis</i> . Double Imperial .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Heddewigii</i> . Single Mixed .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Heddewigii</i> . Double Mixed .....	.10
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Crimson Bell</i> . Dark Red .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Eastern Queen</i> . Striped .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Diadematus</i> . Double Diadem .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Lacinatus</i> . Single Fringed Mixed .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Laciniatus</i> . Double Fringed Mixed .....	.05
<i>Dianthus</i> , <i>Mixture</i> .....	.10
<i>Eschscholtzia</i> , Double White. New .....	.05
<i>Eschscholtzia</i> , <i>Rose Cardinal</i> .....	.05
<i>Eschscholtzia</i> , Mixed. oz. 25 cts. ....	.05
<i>Euphorbia</i> (<i>Snow on the Mountain</i>) .....	.05
<i>Gaillardia Picta</i> .....	.05
<i>Gillia</i> . Mixed. All varieties .....	.05
<i>Glaucium corniculatum</i> .....	.10
<i>Gypsophilla elegans</i> . Mixed .....	.05
<i>Godetia</i> , <i>Lady</i> . <i>Satin rose</i> .....	.10
<i>Godetia</i> , <i>Lady</i> . <i>Fine Mixed</i> .....	.05
<i>Ice Plant</i> . <i>Fine for vases or baskets</i> .....	.05
<i>Impatiens Sultani</i> . <i>Blooms perpetually</i> .....	.15
<i>Kaulfussia</i> . Mixed .....	.05
<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Moonlight</i> . New .....	.10
<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Dwarf</i> . Double Mixed .....	.05
<i>Larkspur</i> , <i>Tall Rocket</i> . Mixed .....	.05
<i>Leptosiphon</i> . Mixed Varieties .....	.05
<i>Linum</i> (<i>Crimson Flax</i>) .....	.05
<i>Lobelia</i> , <i>Prima Donna</i> . Few Double .....	.10
<i>Lobelia</i> , <i>Cardinals</i> .....	.10
<i>Lobelia</i> , <i>Finest Mixed</i> , oz. 25 cts. ....	.05
<i>Lychnis Chalcedonica</i> . <i>Scarlet</i> .....	.05
<i>Matricaria</i> . Double White <i>Feverfew</i> .....	.10
<i>Malope Grandiflora</i> . Mixed .....	.05

	Pkt.
<i>Marigold</i> , <i>Cloth of Gold</i>	\$.10
<i>Marigold</i> , <i>African</i> . Double Mixed .....	.05
<i>Marigold</i> , <i>French</i> . Double Mixed .....	.05
<i>Marvel of Peru</i> , <i>Tom Thum</i> , New White .....	.05
<i>Marvel of Peru</i> , <i>French Mixed</i> .....	.05
<i>Mignonetta</i> , <i>Parson's White tree</i> .....	.05
<i>Mignonetta</i> , Mixed oz. 30 cts. ....	.05
<i>Mimulus tigrinus</i> (<i>Monkey Plant</i>) ..	.10



MIMULUS TIGRINUS.

<i>Mimulus moschatus</i> (<i>Musk Plant</i>) ..	.10
<i>Mimosa pudica</i> (<i>Sensitive Plant</i>) ..	.05
<i>Myosotis palustris</i> (<i>Forget-Me-Not</i>) ..	.05
<i>Nasturtium</i> , <i>Lady Bird</i> .....	.05
<i>Nasturtium</i> , <i>Golden King</i> .....	.05
<i>Nasturtium</i> , <i>Empress of India</i> .....	.05
<i>Nasturtium</i> , <i>Dwarf Mixed</i> oz. 15 cts. ..	.05
<i>Nasturtium</i> , (<i>Lobbs Climbing</i>) <i>finest Mixed</i> per oz. 25 cts ..	
<i>Nemophila</i> . Mixed .....	.05
<i>Nigella</i> (<i>Love-in-a-Mist</i>) .....	.05
<i>Nicotiana Affinis</i> , <i>Tobacco Plant</i> ..	.10
<i>Nolana</i> . Mixed, all varieties .....	.05
<i>Oxalis Tropaeoloides</i> .....	.10
<i>Oenothera</i> (<i>Evening Primrose</i>) .....	.05
<i>Perilla Nankinensis</i> .....	.05
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Black Prince</i> . New .....	.15



PANSY, BLACK PRINCE.

<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Rex</i> . Violet and purple; new ..	.15
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Trimardeau</i> . New .....	.15
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Odier</i> , or <i>Blotched</i> .....	.15
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Gold-Margined</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Lord Beaconsfield</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Quadricolor</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Fawn Color</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Bronze Colored</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Emperor William</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Snow Queen</i> .....	.15
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Pure Yellow</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Striped and Mottled</i> .....	.10
<i>Pansy</i> , <i>Good Mixed</i> .....	.05
<i>Petunia</i> , <i>Inimitable</i> . Striped and blotched .....	.10
<i>Petunia</i> , <i>Double</i> . Striped and blotched ..	.20

	Pkt
Petunia, Double Firnged.....	\$.20
Phlox Drummondii. Dwarf Fireball	.15
Phlox Drummondii. Dwarf Snowball	
New.....	.15
Phlox Drummondii. Nana compacta.	
Mixed.....	.10
Phlox, (Star of Quedlinburg).....	.10
Poppy, Shirley .....	.10
Poppy, Carnation .....	.05
Poppy, Peony Flowered.....	.10



Portulaca, Single	
Mixed .....	.05
Portulaca, Double Rose	
Mixed .....	.10
Picinus (Caster Oil Bean)	
Mixed .....	.05
Salvitalia procumbens...	.05
Salvia splendens (Scarlet Sage)...	.10
Scabiosa, Dwarf Double	
Mixed .....	.05
Scabiosa. Tall German, mixed.....	.05
Schizanthus. Mixed, all colors.....	.05
Sedum Coeruleum (Stone Crop)....	.05
Sweet Sultan (Centaurea Suaveolens)	.05
Sweet Peas .....	.05



SWEET PEAS.

Stocks, Ten-Weeks, Dwarf	
Mixed.....	.05
Stocks, Ten-Weeks, large flowering	
mixed.....	.10
Torenia Fournieri. Blue	.15
Torenia Bailoni. Yellow	.20
Verbena Hybrida. Mixed	.05
Verbena Hybrida. Extra fine mixed	.10
Verbena, Scarlet Defiance	.15
Verbena, White .....	.15
Verbena, Italian Striped.....	.15
Virginia Stock, Fairy Queen.....	.10
Virginia Stock, Mixed.....	.05
Vinca. Mixed Periwinkle.....	.10
Whitlavia. Mixed .....	.05
Zinnia, Choice Double Mixed.....	.05
Zinnia, Double White.....	.10
Zinnia, New Pomponne.....	.10
Zinnia, Grandiflora plenissima.....	.15

ANNUAL CLIMBERS.

Canary Bird Flower.....	.05
Cardiospermum (Balloon Vine).....	.05

	Pkt.
Coboea Scandens	\$.10
Convolvulus Major (Morning Glory)	.05
Cypress Vine. Mixed, oz. 40 cts.....	.05
Gourd. Mixed .....	.05
Gourd. Nest Egg.....	.05
Gourd. Luffa .....	.05
Humulus Japonica. New.....	.15
Hyacinth Bean. Mixed.....	.05
Ipomoea (Moon Flower). New.....	.10
Ipomoea. Choice Mixed.....	.10
Mina Lobata. New.....	.15
Mormordica balsamina (Balsam Apple)	.05
Mormordica Charantia (Balsam Pear)	.05
Maurandya. Finest mixed.....	.10
Ornamental Gourds. Mixed. oz. 40 cts.	.05
Thunbergia. Mixed .....	.10

EVERLASTINGS.

Acroclium. Mixed .....	.05
Ammobium. White flowers.....	.05
Gomphrena (Globe Amaranth).	
Mixed .....	.05
Heichrysum, Fireball. New.....	.10
Heichrysum, Dwarf Mixed.....	.05
Helipterum Sanfordi .....	.05
Rodanthe Monglesii .....	.05
Statice incana hybrida. Mixed.....	.05
Waitzia grandiflora .....	.10
Xeranthemum. Mixed .....	.05

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Agrotis nebulosa. Feathery.....	.05
Arundo Donax. Striped leaves.....	.05
Avena sterilis. (Animated Oates)...	.05
Briza mazima. (Quaker Grass).....	.05
Bromus. Drooping panicles.....	.05
Chrysurus. Yellow, feathery spikes..	.05
Coix lachryma. (Job's Tears).....	.05
Erianthus Ravennae. Fine as Pampas	.05
Eulalia Japonica Zebrina. Fine Plume	.15
Gynierum Argentinum. Pampas Grass	.10
Hordeum Jubatum. Squirrel Tail Grass	.05
Lagurus Ovatus. Hare's Tail Grass	.05
Stipa Pennata. (Feather Grass).....	.10

PERENNIALS.

Adlumia Cirrhosa. (Allegheny Vine)	.10
Ampelopsis Veitchii. Woodbine.....	.10
Ampelopsis Veitchii. Boston Ivy.....	.10
Antirrhinum. Snapdragon .....	.05
Anemore. Wind Flower.....	.10
Armeria Martina. Thrift or Sea Pink	.05
Asperula. Azurea Setosa.....	.05
Aquilegia. (Columbine), Double	
Mixed .....	.10
Bignonia Radicus. Trumpet Vine....	.10
Campanula. (Canterbury Bells).	
Single Mixed .....	.05
Carnations. Marguerite .....	.10
Carnations. Dwarf Vienna.....	.15
Carnations. New Grenadin.....	.25
Carnations. Extra Choice Mixed....	.15
Cineraria Candidissima .....	.10
Cineraria, Hybrida .....	.25
Cosmos .....	.10

	Pkt.	FOR HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY.	Pkt.
Delphinium. (Perennial Larkspur)		Abutilon. Finest Mixed.....	\$.10
Mixed	\$.05	Agapanthus Umbellata (Lily of the	
Dianthus Pulmarius. Perennial Pinks	.10	Palace .....	.10
Digitalis. (Foxglove). Fine mixed..	.05		Pkt.
Gladiolus, New Lemoine Hybrids....	.20	Asparagus Verticillatus	\$.10
Hedysarum. French Honeysuckle...	.05	Begonia, Tuberous-Rooted .....	.15
Honesty, Lunaria. Purple.....	.05	Calceolaria Hybrida. Mixed.....	.15
Lathyrus. (Everlasting Pea). Mixed	.05	Carnation, Perpetual or Tree.....	.20
Lily-of-the-Valley. (Convallaria)....	.10	Centaurea gymnocorpa .....	.15
Penstmon. Mixed .....	.05	Cineraria Hybrida. Large flowering	
Phlox. Perennial. Mixed.....	.10	Mixed .....	.20
Primula Auricula. Mixed. French		Cineraria Hybrida. Double Mixed....	.25
Cowslip .....	.20	Coleus. Choice Mixed.....	.20
Pyrethrum Roseum. "Insecticide"....	.10	Cuphea platycentra (Cigar Plant)...	.15
Pyrethrum. (Golden Feather).....	.10	Cliaanthus Dampieri (Glory Pea)....	.20
Rocket, Sweet. Mixed.....	.05	Cyclamen Persicum. Mixed.....	.20
Stocks, Emperor or Perpetual.....	.10	Edelweiss. Of the Alps.....	.25
Sweet William. Single Mixed.....	.05	Erythrina christa gallii Coral Tree..	.15
Sweet William. Double Mixed.....	.05	Ferns. Fine Mixed.....	.20
Tritoma. (Red Hot Poker).....	.15	Fuchsias. Single and double mixed..	.25
Viola. (Violet). The Czar.....	.10	Geraniums. Fancy mixed.....	.25
Viola. (Violet). Mauve Green.....	.15	Geraniums. Finest Double mixed....	.40
Wallflower. Old Gold.....	.10	Gloxinia Hybrida. Mixed.....	.20
		Heliotrope. Choice mixed.....	.10
		Lantana. Finest mixed.....	.10
		Linaria cymbalaria (Kenilworth Ivy)	.15
		Musa ensete (Abyssinian Banana)..	.30
		Oxalis floribunda. Mixed.....	.10
		Passiflora coerulea (Passion Flower)	.10
		Primula Sinensis (Chinese Primrose)	.15
		Smilax. Elegant climbing plant....	.10

BULBS, ROOTS, ETC.

Nothing adds more to the charm of beauty of home during the winter days, or to the garden in early spring, than a choice collection of bulbs. The ease with which they are cultivated, and their certainty of bloom, make them popular with all lovers of flowers. For spring flowering out of doors, as well as for winter flowers in the house, the so-called Dutch bulbs are indispensable. For spring planting, in order to have elegant summer blooms, we recommend the following:

Amaryllis Johnsonii. The Barbadoes Spice Lily. Flowers large, pink to crimson, with white stripes along each petal; 40 cts. each.



CALADIUM.

Cannas. Leading varieties are: Madame Crozy, standard scarlet, 10 cts. each.

Florence Vaughan, bright yellow spotted, 15 cts. each.

Alphonse Bouvier, deep crimson, 15 cts. each.



Caladium Esculentum or Elephant's Ear. One of the most striking of the ornamental foliage plants; 4 to 5 ft. high. Good large roots. 25 cts each. Cinnamon Vine.

Graceful, rapid, hardy climbers, 5 cts. each.

Dahlias. White, crimson and yellow. Mixed large roots, 15 cts each. mixed, 3 cts each; 25 cts doz. Separate colors of white, rose, pink, salmon, scarlet, violet, purple lilac, orange, cherry, crimson, garnet or yellow, 5 to 10 cts. each. Lemoine's Butterfly, 5 cts. each.

Gloxinias. Best hybrids mixed, 15 cts.

Hyacinthus Candicans or Summer Hyacinth, 5 cts. each.



GLOXINIAS.

Lillies—

Auratum, Golden banded lily of Japan, 15c each.

Candidum, white Ascension lily, 10 cts. each.

Tenuifolium, Siberian Cora lily, 25cts. each.

Tigrinum, single Tiger lily, 10 cts. each.

Tigrinum, double improved, 10 cts. each.

Speciosum, Album, white, 20 cts. each.



AURATUM.

Speciosum, Rubrum, red, 15 cts each.

Speciosum, Roseum, pink, 15 cts each.

Pancratium, Spider lily, white, 25 cts. each.

Pancratium, Spider lily, pink, 35 cts. each.

Tigridias. Pavonia, crimson, mottled yellow, 5 cts. each.

Conchiflora, yellow with red spots, 5 cts. each.

Grandiflora, Alba, large, pearl white, 8 cts. each.

Tuberoses. Well cured dry bulbs.

Dwarf Double Pearl, 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz.

Excelsior Pearl, 5 cts each; 40 cts. per doz.

Tall Double, 5 cts. each; 40 cts. per doz.

Variegated, or Silver Leaved, 10 cts. each; 75 cts. per dozen.



A. BLANC

TUBEROSES.

BULBS FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

Allium Neapolitanum. White, 3 cts. each; 25 cts. per doz.

Amaryllis Johnsonii. Wine red, white stripe; 40 cts. each.

Anemone Fulgens. Single scarlet, 4 cts. each; 35 cts. doz.



CROCUS.

Arum Sanctum. Black Calla, 20 cts. each.

Babianas. Blue; fine for pot culture; 3 cts. each; 35 cts. doz.

Calla. White, large roots; 15 cts. each.

Calla. Little Gem, 15 cts. each.

Calla. Spotted Leaf, 15 cts. each.

Crocus. All colors, mixed; 10 cts. doz., 50 cts. per 100.

Chionodoxa Lucillae. Glory of the Snow. 4 cts. each; 25 cts. doz.



FREESIA REFRACTA ALBA.

Crown Imperials. Red, yellow and orange, 20 cts. each.

Cyclamen Persicum. Mixed; 25 cts. each.

Freesia Refracta Alba. Select; 3 cts. each; 20 cts. doz.

Iris. English; 3 cts. each; 25 cts. doz.

Iris. Spanish; 3 cts. each; 20 cts. doz.

Iris. German; 15 cts. each; \$100 doz..

Hyacinths. Dutch, hordy—

Single mixed, separate colors; 5 cts. each; 50 cts. doz.

Double mixed separate colors; 5 cts. each; 50 cts. doz.

Roman, not hardy—

White, 3 cts. each 30 cts. doz.

Light Rose; 3 cts. each; 30 cts. doz.

Blue; 3 cts. each; 30 cts. doz.

Pink, double; 3 cts. each; 30c doz.

Yellow; 6 cts. each; 50 cts. doz.

Grape, hardy:—

White; 3 cts. each; 25 cts. doz.

Pink; 12 cts. each; \$1.20 doz.

Blue; 2 cts. each; 15 cts. doz.

Feathered; 3 cts. each; 25 cts. doz.



HYACINTHS.



LILY CANADENSE.

Jonquils. Single, sweet scented; 2 cts. each; 20 cts. doz.

Double; 5 cts. each; 50 cts. doz.



LILY CANDIDUM.

Campernelle; 3 cts. each; 25 cts. doz.

Lilies. Aurantum, Golden Banded Japan. Canadense, bright yellow and red; 10 cts. each.

Harrisii, Bermuda Easter Lily, 15 cts. each.

Candidum, Ascension Lily; 10 cts. each.

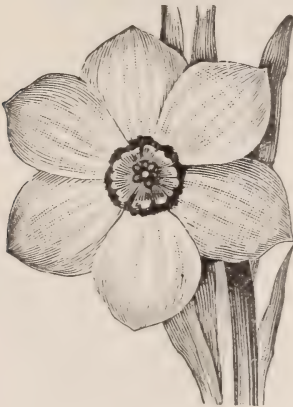
Longiflorum, white; 15 cts. each.

Speciosum, Album, pure white; 20 cts. each.

Speciosum, Roseum shaded rose; 15 cts. each.

Tenifolium, Siberian Coral Lily; 25 cts. each.

Tiger Lilies, single or double; 10 cts. each.



NARCISSUS POETICUS.

Narcissus, or Daffodil—

Poeticus, single white, orange center; 15 cts. doz.

Trumpet Mayor, single yellow; 30 cts. doz.

Alba Plena, double white; 20 cts. doz.

Incomparable, double yellow; 20 cts. dozen.

Von Sion, double trumpet yellow; 30 cts. doz.

Paper White, Polyanthus, forcing; 25 cts. doz.



Chinese Sacred, or Water Lily; 10 cts. each.

Scillas, or Wood Hyacinths. The fine Spanish varieties (S campanata) of the Wood Hyacinth which we offer, have

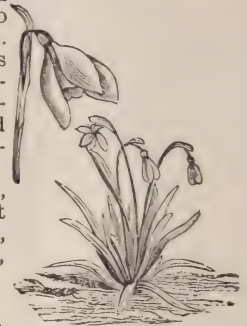
erect flower spikes 1 to 2 feet high. They are very effective in flower and shrubbery borders. They also make charming pot plants, and may be forced into bloom by March. The white varieties are greatly in demand to cut for table bouquets and vases. Prices include postage.

Lovely Blue, Pearly White Soft Rose; each, 3 cts., 4 for 10 cts.; doz., 25 cts.

Snowdrops—

Single, 15 cts. doz.

Double 25 cts. doz.



SNOW DROPS.



SCILLA SIBERICA.

Scilla Siberica.

The Siberian Scilla, Squill, has flowers of a lovely ultramarine blue color, borne in graceful spikes; in the house it blooms early like the Roman Hyacinths, and forms a beautiful contrast with them. In the open ground they are quite hardy, and are especially fine planted in small beds or with snowdrops, and like them frequently blooming before the snow is gone. Each 2 cts.; 6 for 10 cts.; doz., 15 cts.; 100, \$1.00, postpaid.

THE TULIP.



THE TULIP.

THE TULIP, for its gorgeous color, its pretty cup-like shape and its early flowering, is one of the oldest Spring favorites; planted in beds or borders, it is unrivaled for brilliant effect. As with most flowers, single varieties succeed better than double when forced; for this purpose they should be planted as early as possible; they need not be buried in earth or ashes like the Hyacinth but should be kept in a cool, dark place until well started, after which the same treatment applies to both. The single dwarf Duc Van Thol varieties are especially adapted to forcing, and can be brought into bloom by January 1. For out-door planting, bulbs should be selected which will bloom about the same time, as with the Hyacinth, they will be more effective if massed in contrasting colors. Plant four to six inches apart and four inches deep, and cover with a few inches of straw or dry leaves. When in bloom the bed should be protected from rain or frost. Our list comprises the choicest sorts for general culture.

	Doz.	100.		Doz.	100.
Artus, bright scarlet, each 3 cts. ....	.25	\$1.25	Prince de Ligne, deep yellow, extra fine sort, each 5 cts. . .	.45	
Belle Alliance, extra scarlet, each, 4 cts. ....	.30	1.65	Pottebaker, scarlet, very large each 4 cts. ....	.35	2.00
Chrysolora, bright yellow, fine cup, each, 4 cts. ....	.35	2.00	Pottebaker, pure white, beautiful flower, one of the best for pot culture, each 4 cts. .	.40	2.75
Cottage Maid, rose and white, each 5 cts. ....	.40	2.75	Pottebaker, clear yellow, each 4 cts. ....	.40	2.75
Crimson King, fine bright crimson, each 3 cts. ....	.20	1.25	Princess Mary Anne, white, shaded pink, each 4 cts. . .	.40	3.00
Duchess of Parma, bronze red, edged with yellow, each 3 cts. ....	.25	1.40	Princess of Austria, orange scarlet, very bright, each 5 cts. ....	.45	3.25
Duc De Berlin, scarlet and gold, very early, each 4 cts. .	.40	2.25	Proserpine, rose, extra fine, each 5 cts. ....	.45	3.25
Duc D'Orange, orange and yellow, each 3 cts. ....	.25	1.25	Queen Victoria, white, fine for early blooming, each 3 cts. ....	.25	1.25
Duc Van Thol, gold striped, each 3 cts. ....	.25	1.25	Rembrant, large, very early, bright scarlet, each 3 cts. .	.30	2.00
Duc Van Thol, rose, each 4 cts. ....	.35	2.00	Rosa Mundi, rose and white, fine border Tulip, each 4 cts. .	.35	2.25
Duc Van Thol, scarlet, each 3 cts. ....	.20	1.00	Rose Gris de Lin, extra fine pink, each 4 cts. ....	.40	2.75
Duc Van Thol, vermillion, each 3 cts. ....	.20	1.25	Rose Luisante, splendid large rose satiny flower, each 7 cts. ....	.70	5.00
Duc Van Thol, white, true, each 5 cts. ....	.40	2.50	Thomas Moore, bright orange, each 4 cts. ....	.35	2.50
Duc Van Thol, yellow, each 2 cts. ....	.45	3.00	Van der Neer, best clear violet, fine bedder, each 3 cts. .	.25	1.50
Duc Van Thol, crimson, each 2 cts. ....	.20	1.00	Van Vondel, cherry, feathered with white, large, each 4 cts. .	.30	2.00
Duc Van Thol, red and yellow, each 3 cts. ....	.20	1.00	Vermillion Brilliant, fine bright shade, each 4 cts. ....	.40	3.00
L'Immaculee, white, early, each 3 cts. ....	.30	1.50	Wouverman, dark violet, each 3 cts. ....	.25	1.25
President Lincoln, beautiful violet, each 3 cts. ....	.25	1.50	Yellow Prince, clear yellow, each 3 cts. ....	.30	2.25

SINGLE EARLY MIXED TULIPS.

	Doz.	100.
Fine Mixture, for bedding, 250 for \$2.00; per 1000, \$7.00....	.15	1.00
Extra Fine Mixture, partly from named sorts, 1000 \$9...	.25	1.25

DOUBLE MIXED TULIPS.

	Doz.	100.	1000.
Double Late Tulips, fine mixed .....	.15	\$1.00	\$7.00
Double Late Tulips, ex- tra fine mixed .....	.25	1.50	10.00
Double Early Varieties, fine mixture for bed- ding .....	.15	1.00	7.00
Double Early Varieties, extra fine mixture...	.25	1.25	9.00



PARROT TULIP.

PARROT TULIPS.

A bed of these when in bloom is a grand sight, an hundred fold for all the care bestowed upon them. The flowers are of great size and remarkably showy with their corrugated and toothed petals. The color is a combination of crimson and golden yellow, streaked and edged with green, resembling the plumage of a parrot, whence these Tulips derive their name. They are especially recommended for out-door planting in large quantities. We make the prices low. The rates for single bulbs include postage; price per 100 is by express at buyer's expense; 25 at the 100 rate by mail, add 5 cents per dozen for postage.

1-3 Doz. Doz. 100.

Constantinople; fine deep crimson	\$.10	\$.25	\$2.00
Feu Brilliant .....	.15	.40	2.75
Lutea, yellow .....	.10	.25	2.00
Markgraf, red and yel- low .....	.10	.25	2.00
Perfecta, red and yel- low .....	.10	.25	2.00
Parrot Tulips, mixed, per 1000, \$11.00.....	.10	.20	1.50

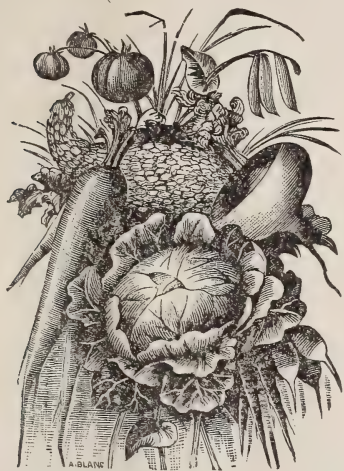
SINGLE LATE TULIP.

These Tulips produce very large flowers, marked and variegated in the most singular manner. As their season of bloom follows the early sorts, they are valuable to keep up a continuous display and extend the season.

Single Late Tulips. In splendid mixture, each 3 cts.; doz., 25 cts.; per 100, \$1.50.

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds.

It is almost impossible to catalogue prices for corn, potatoes, and field seeds, as the market is continually changing. We will also fill at the lowest market rates, and will gladly quote prices on application.



LEADING VARIETIES OF FIELD CORN.

Iowa Gold Mine. The variety is nearly all grain and no cob. The corn that averages three ears to a stalk. In again bringing to your notice our Gold Mine Corn we do so feeling that you who have tried it are more enthusiastic in its praise than ever before. From our personal interviews with many of the users of this variety we know that this corn has received the most cordial endorsements as the best and most profitable variety ever grown. The ears are of good size, symmetrical, color a bright golden yellow and as handsome as a \$20 gold piece. The grain is very deep, cob small, and therefore dries out as soon as ripe, so that it may be ground into a beautiful "gold dust" very soon after husking. Seventy pounds of ears will shell 62 to 64 pounds of shelled corn that will grade No. 1 in any market.

Goddard's King of the Earliest. The great hog and cattle feeding corn. This is the earliest yellow dent corn in cultivation. Stalks grow six to seven feet high, ears seven to nine inches long, very deep soft grain, and small red cob, it ripens in eighty days from planting, being a week to ten days earlier than "Pride of

the North" and Yellow Canada Flint. This corn will mature in any part of the country where it is possible to grow Flint varieties, and is a valuable variety for the extreme north and for feeding purposes. lb., 20 cts.; pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50.

Legal Tender. This is now one of the most prominent late varieties of yellow dent corn in the country. It is the result of about ten years' selection by a seed corn specialist in Iowa, and has taken first premium at many State and county fairs. The corn is productive, and of uniform pure yellow color, ear very large and long and a deep grain on a small cob, while the stalk does not grow too large. The introducer says: "Our ideal ear is an ear two-thirds as large around as it is long, containing sixteen to twenty rows, and small shank. The kernels are deep, the cob is small at the butt and the ear holds its bigness toward the point until near tapering off. It should be capped over and the kernels should hold their bigness toward the point, and the butt run out straight and not crinkle." It matures in about 115 days, but we do not recommend it for the extreme northern portion of this State. Our stock of this is extra select, grown from the originator's stock seed, but improved in earliness by being grown in a more northern latitude. Pkt., 5 cts.; lb., 25 cts.; 3 lbs., 60 cts. By freight, per pk., 50 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., or more, \$1.30; 10 bu. for \$12.50.

Improved Leaming. (Dent.) Ears of good size, cob red and small, with a deep, large grain of bright yellow; it is an early variety, ripening in 90 to 100 days from time of planting; a strong grower, and producing well on light or heavy land where other varieties of yellow dent would not thrive.

Pride of the North, or Queen of the Prairie. (Dent.) Cob small, kernels deep and compactly set on the cob; has yielded 100 bushels shelled corn per acre, ripening where nearly every other variety failed to mature on account of the bad season, giving 85 per cent. of good seed corn. Planted as late as July 1. The ears have from 14 to 16 rows. A decidedly useful and valuable sort.

Longfellow Field. (Flint.) This is an eight-rowed yellow Flint variety, the re-

sult of careful selection. The ears are from 10 to 15 inches long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and are well filled out to extreme end of cob; the cob is small, kernels large and broad. This corn is well adapted to the northwest, and is said to have produced 200 bushels of ears to the acre in Massachusetts.

Pop Corn, White Rice. Best white; qt., 20 cts.

Red Cob Ensilage. A southern type of large white corn with deep red cob; strong leafy stalks and short joints; adapted to all sections of the country, and a general favorite with thousands of dairy farmers. Shelled, pk., 60 cts.; bu., \$1.50; 2 bu., \$2.75.

Evergreen Sweet Corn. For fodder. All owners of cattle will find this a cheap and good crop to grow for feeding to stock in the green state during the summer months, helping out the shortness of summer feed and keeping up a supply of milk. Very nutritious.

IMPROVED MINNESOTA EARLY AMBER SUGAR CANE.

Superior to Any Other Known Variety.

Its early maturity renders it particularly adapted to the short seasons of the northwest; its hardiness and great value has been proved by extensive trials throughout the country; its earliness adapts it to almost every section, having been raised with great success in latitudes 44 degrees 30 minutes, and has given entire satisfaction wherever introduced. It costs as much to raise a crop of mixed as of pure cane, but the latter will give back three-fold more in return for the labor. Therefore, order and get pure seed of the Improved Minnesota Early Amber. It usually grows 11 to 12 feet high, and stands up well. Pkt., 10 cts.; lb., 25 cts., postpaid.

RAPE SEED.

The Dwarf Essex Rape Seed. Millions of acres of good land, that annually lie idle or run to weeds in this country, in the latter part of the season, after the grain, potato and hay crop have been harvested, might be made to produce one of the finest feeds imaginable, and in the greatest abundance, at a time when cattle and sheep are roaming through bare pastures in search of a scanty living. Rape may be sown broadcast at the rate of six pounds per acre and harrowed in, or the land may be thoroughly harrowed and the seed sown in drills. Under favorable conditions it is ready for pasturing sheep or cattle within six weeks from time of sowing, and on an average one acre will carry twelve to fifteen sheep six weeks to two months. There are several varieties

of rape, but care should be taken to procure the genuine Dwarf Essex, which does not seed the same season as sown, and seed is larger than the common rape and mustard seed usually used and sold for bird seed. Rape seed can be sown and cultivated in the growing corn. Price, lb., 10 cts.; 100 lbs., \$8.00.

LENTILS, BEST IMPORTED.

Succeed best in dry, sandy soil. A leguminous annual, the seeds of which are valuable for pigeons and are largely used in soups.

VETCHES.

For Spring and Fall Sowing.

Vetches are grown for a forage crop; they can be cheaply raised, fed green, cured or ensilaged. In Scotland and England they are grown largely for this purpose, and where land is not adapted to hay, or is expensive, or pasture is poor or costly, it will pay to grow vetches as a forage crop. Sow two to three bushels per acre.

BARLEY.

Manshury. The best all-round variety, in cultivation; six-rowed, with very long heads; well filled and heavy; straw strong and upright, which makes it easy to harvest; weighs 45 to 50 pounds to the measured bushel, and yields from 40 to 60 bushels to the acre.

Minnesota. Eight-rowed.

OATS.

Welcome. This oats has been so well advertised as to need no description at our hands. We have the true stock.

The Lincoln Oats. This new oats was first introduced in 1893 and largely sold in all sections of the country, giving wonderful results. It is unquestionably one of the most productive. It is also very early and has so far proven entirely rust-proof. Straw is stiff and strong, standing up. The grain is very handsome and valuable for feeding, on account of its thin hull, heavy meat and soft nib. If you want to double your crop sow the Lincoln Oats. Price, 75 cts. per bu.

Recleaned Fancy Oats for Seed Purposes. Prices on application.

WINTER WHEAT.

Fultz. A first-class milling wheat.

Seneca, or Clawson. A smooth, white wheat, with red chaff; early and hardy; has a stiff straw and yields large crops on every variety of wheat soil.

Hybrid Mediterranean Winter. Bearded.

Harvest King.

Improved Winter Fife.

The New Whitley Wheat.

Dawson Golden Chaff.

Jones' Longberry.

Canadian Club.

RYE.

Winter.

Spring.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES.

Change of seed always pays in the production of heavier and healthier crops. Change of sorts prevents disease, a fact well proved by all who have tried our stock.

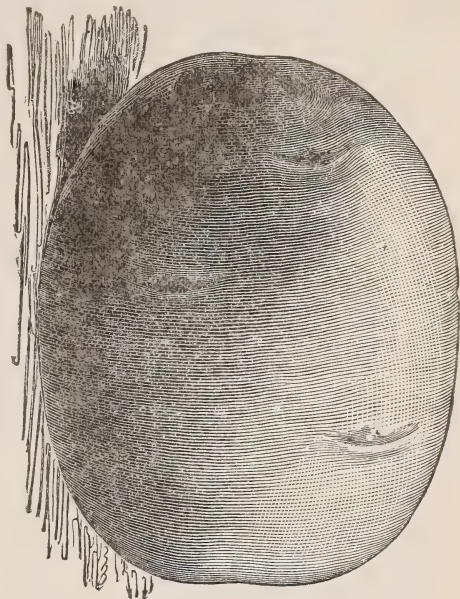
The New Potato, Carmen No. 1. Has the peculiarity of being a seedling from seedlings raised through several generations; is intermediate between early and late in ripening. It has but few eyes and these shallow. The flesh is white as flour, and the quality perfect, being not only dry but of excellent flavor; is a hearty, vigorous grower, the vines being remarkably stout and stalky. A great cropper, the tubers are extra large, with hardly one among them below market size. Ripens in time to sow ground to wheat and rye. Our stock is grown from specially selected seed of original stock and are free from scab or rot.

Potato, Carman No. 3. This splendid potato, first introduced this year to any extent, is without any approach to an exception, the greatest yielder ever introduced. It may fairly be claimed that it does not yield any small tubers at all. It bears its tubers very close to the plant, a single turn of the fork turning out every potato. It is of the largest size and of the shapeliest form, almost similar to Carman No. 1. It is a perfect keeper; that is, it will not sprout up to planting time, unless kept in a warm place. Both skin and flesh are of extreme whiteness. Eyes few and shallow.

Beauty of Hebron. It is worthy of note that this standard early kind, now more than eight years before the public, was found in the recent experiments at Houghton Farm, New York, to be the best for general use. An early, rapid growing variety, earlier than the Early Rose, and excelling it from 25 to 40 per cent. in yield. Skin smooth, slightly tinged with pink about the eyes, but becoming pure white during the winter. Very prolific, tubers lying compactly in the hills; of excellent quality and good keeper. This is second to none of the well-known sorts in the esteem of our gardeners, after eight years' trial about Chicago. We offer our early northern Michigan grown tubers to all who desire a change of stock seed of a most desirable kind.

Brownell's Winner. A medium late potato that is one of the best keepers ever introduced. Skin, flesh color; meat, white. An extra heavy yielder and a strong, robust grower.

Rural New Yorker. A large white potato. Splendid keeper and a great yielder. We recommend it as a late variety.



RURAL, NEW YORKER.

Red Bliss Triumph. One of the very earliest. Round, bright red, fine appearing, stands up well in shipment, never rots, cooks dry and mealy. \$1.10 per bu.

Early Rose. The old standard variety, which is too well known to need description here. We have some choice seed that is genuine. \$1.00 per bu.

Early Petoskey. The earliest white potato. A fine smooth potato, a good cooker and keeper. \$1.75 per bu.

Early Irish Cobbler. A first-class early potato; cooks dry and mealy; flesh pure white; skin white, slightly netted; a heavy yielder. \$1.10 per bu.

Early Sunrise. This is claimed to be "the earliest potato grown, producing potatoes fit for table in eight weeks from time of planting." It certainly is remarkably early and very productive. The potatoes closely resemble the Early Ohio, are of large size and fine quality; highly recommended.

Empire State. We strongly recommend this as a main crop variety. With our growers it yielded equal to any of the leading kinds and better than most. A high recommendation for it is the fact that it will mature two weeks quicker than either White Star, Elephant or Burbanks; will sell on the market for "Burbanks,"

the name under which every fine, large, white potato is called when offered in Chicago to ordinary buyers. The introducer, Mr. Coy, one of the largest growers of fancy seed potatoes, says: "As a field crop they yield at the rate of 425 bushels per acre."

Early Puritan. This early potato is of handsome, oblong shape; the skin and flesh are pure white. It cooks dry and floury, and is of excellent quality; very productive.

Early Ohio. Now widely known and deservedly one of the most popular sorts. It has the advantage of being fit for use and sale even before fully ripe. We have a splendid stock, grown as are nearly all of our potatoes, in the extreme north.

Green Mountain. Large, white, late and fine cooker.

Seed Sweet Potatoes. Grown especially for seed purposes in this State and New Jersey, of the following varieties: Yellow Nansemond, Yellow Jersey. Write for special prices for large quantities. Sweet potato plants in their season.

As prices are liable to vary, we shall be pleased to give quotations on application. In writing state quantity desired. Barrels hold about 2 1-2 bushels each.

FLAX SEED.

Prices variable.

BROOM CORN.

Improved Evergreen. A very fine variety, producing a fine brush of good length and greenish color. lb., 30 cts., postpaid; bu., \$1.50.

WILD RICE (*Zizania Aquatica*.)

A annual, growing in one to eight feet of water that has a mud bottom; sown in the fall, ripens last of August to first of September. Per lb., 40 cts., postpaid.

SUNFLOWER.

Mammoth Russian. (*Helianthus*.) Said to absorb miasma when planted on low, swampy ground. The seeds are used for poultry and oil and the stalks for fuel. No farmer living on the prairie should be without Russian Sunflower planted around their homes every summer. It adds shade and food for poultry, and fuel for your stove in the winter months, besides making one of the best windbreaks you can get in the absence of a natural forest. Pkt., 10 cts.; qt., 30 cts., postpaid.

FIELD PEAS.

The farmers of Ontario, who have been remarkably successful in raising a superior quality of swine for the market, and more than all, in dairy products; feed their hogs, cattle and horses largely with field peas and experience has shown that

in the case of pigs a much finer quality of meat is produced on this diet than can be made from corn alone, while in numerous dairy tests, it has been found that a mixed feed of ground peas, bran and middlings produce decidedly the best results. Peas contain a large percentage of albumen, and produce muscle as well as fat; this is what is required for the best quality of meat.

Canada White. This variety is a good all-around variety for ordinary soils, an economical as well as highly nutritious food for all kinds of stock.

Wisconsin Blue. Very prolific, rapid growing pea, highly recommended by northern farmers and by many preferred to the white varieties. Especially adapted to strong, rich soils.

Green Scotch Field Pea. This is an improved variety from the Blue Prussian. Pkt., 25 cts.

COW PEAS.

This pea has always been valuable for improvement of the soil. It is considered superior to clover for plowing under as a preparation for wheat, as it matures the first year from seeding. Plant seed in a thoroughly pulverized warm soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow in drills one foot apart. If grown for fodder, or for the seed, plant three feet apart and cultivate thoroughly.

Black Eye. Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50.

Clay. Pk., 75 cts.; bu., \$2.50.

Wonderful. Pk., 65 cts.; bu., \$2.00.

Whippoorwill. Pk., 70 cts.; bu., \$2.25.

Mixed. Pk., 65 cts.; bu., \$1.75.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKEs.

Spread rapidly and make excellent forage for hogs. Price \$1.00 per bu.

BUCKWHEAT.

(50 Lbs. to the Bushel.)

American Silver Hull. Earlier and more productive than the common. Write for prices.

New Japan. Enormously productive; grains are much larger than any of the other varieties; not so well liked by the millers.

HEDGE SEED.

Osage Orange. Best of all hedge plants. A native of the south and west, but very hardy throughout the country. The timber is extremely hard and durable. The seeds, which germinate slowly, should be sprouted first by soaking several days in warm water; afterwards keep them warm and moist until ready to plant. Plant in drills. A pound of seed should furnish 5,000 plants.

KAFFIR CORN.

Kaffir Corn. (White.) A non-saccharine variety of sorghum, differing in habits, growth and characteristics from all others. Grows low, stocky and erect;



KAFFIR CORN, WHITE.

branches from top joint. Resists drouths; makes excellent fodder and in all stages of its growth is available for food. Matures about the same time as Early Amber Cane. Seed heads are well eaten by all farm animals, and yields 50 to 60 bushels of grain per acre. When ground into flour makes excellent batter-cakes, and for buckwheat cakes is considered by many an improvement on the original. Per lb., 5 cts.; bu., (50 lbs.) \$1.50.

SOJA BEAN.

Soja Bean. Valuable as a forage crop and for fertilizing the soil. Thrives well in hot and dry weather. Sow broadcast one-half bushel to the acre, or plant in drills three feet apart and one foot between plants. lb., 25 cts.; bu., \$3.50.

FINE MIXED LAWN GRASS, CENTRAL PARK MIXTURE.

For lawns of any extent we recommend this, our best mixture, to be sown from three to four bushels to the acre. (24 lbs. to bushel.) We can also make special good mixtures at lower prices. Per bu., \$3.50.

The best time to sow lawn grass seed is early in the spring, or about the latter part of August. We prefer the early spring.

FORMATION OF LAWNS FROM SEED.

In the first place, see that your ground is thoroughly drained and well prepared, sowing at least three bushels of seed to the acre.

Annual seeds, natural to the soil, are certain to spring up before the young grass becomes established, and an inexperienced person is likely to conclude that the weeds spring from weed seed in the grass seed, but all soils contain weed seeds, and upon tillage they are certain to vegetate. The weeds as they become large enough may be cut down or pulled up; after the first year their growth will cease. Frequent rolling is advantageous in producing a good lawn by solidifying the soil, harrassing insects and other vermin, and improving the level of the surface.

Perhaps the best description of soil for a lawn is the stiff loam or clayey soils which predominate in so many districts. This ought not to be by any means too rich, as a rapid growth is not wanted in the grasses of a lawn, but in preparing it for laying down, let the surface be as much alike in quality as possible, and do not stint the quantity of seed. A little white clover is a useful addition to the seed. A very stiff clay is no better than a very dry sand for resisting drought, as it is in a measure sealed up against the insertion of roots, and the surface contracting by the withdrawal of moisture it is liable to crack, etc., to a great depth; nevertheless, a stiff soil usually makes the best lawn.

WARANTIES.

Seed of the best possible quality will fail through improper treatment. Thus, if a small seed be sown so deep that the young plant cannot reach the surface, the seed, however good, will fail. More failures result from a want of proper knowledge of conditions necessary to germinate than from bad quality of seeds themselves. These conditions are: A proper temperature, sufficient moisture, and free access of air; besides these, the soil must be in proper condition, and present no physical obstacle to the growth of the young plant. If heavy rains have compacted the surface of the soil, and the sun has baked it to a hard crust, it will be impossible, even if all other conditions are favorable, for the seedling plants to force their way through it, and many perish from this cause alone. Seeds differ greatly as to the temperature required for germination. Beets, Cress, Peas, etc., germinate readily at a temperature of 45 degrees; but if Melons and other seeds of that family, bush or pole Beans, and other plants of a sub-tropical origin are sown under the same conditions, they will be apt to decay, as for their prompt germination they require a heat of at least 50 degrees. From this reason many seeds fail yearly from too early sowing. The second condition, proper moisture, is likely to be violated by an excess rather than too little moisture. The proper amount is that which a well-drained soil will naturally hold. Free access of air is all-important, and this is interfered with by an excess of water in the soil.

For the above reasons, we wish to state in this explicit form, that, while we exercise great care to have all Seeds pure, reliable and true to name, our Seeds are sold without any warranty, expressed or implied, and without any responsibility in respect to the crop. If our Seeds are not accepted on these terms, they must be returned at once.

Whenever our customers desire it, we will select an assortment of seasonable seeds suited to their wants. All such orders will receive special care and attention. The only information we require is the size of the garden and the sum proposed to be expended for seeds. We would advise making an early test of seeds by sowing some of each variety in a flower pot, and keeping them warm and well watered.

BIRD SEEDS, ETC.

Prices Variable.	Lb.	100 Lbs.
CANARY, best Sicily. (<i>Phalaris Canariensis</i>).....	\$0.10	\$6.00
MIXED CANARY SEED .....	.10	5.00
Hemp. (<i>Cannabis sativa</i>) .....	.10	5.00
LETTUCE SEED	oz. 5 cts. .25	
MAW, Blue Poppy. (<i>Papaver Rhoeas</i>).....	.25	
MILLET. American. (<i>Panicum miliaceum</i>) .....	.10	3.00
MILLET. White French .....	.15	8.00
MILLET. Red French .....	.20	
MILLET. Yellow German .....	.10	3.00
RAPE. English. (<i>Brassica Napus</i>) .....	.15	8.00
RAPE. German. ....	.10	6.00
ROUGH RICE. (<i>Oryza sativa</i>) .....	.15	8.00
VETCHES FOR PIGEONS .....	.10	6.00
CUTTLE FISH BONE .....	.50	
SUNFLOWER SEED FOR PARROTS .....	.10	6.00

HOW GRAIN WILL SHRINK.

Farmers rarely gain by keeping their grain after it is fit for market, when the shrinkage is taken into account. Wheat from the time it is threshed will shrink two quarts to the bushel or 6 per cent. in six months, in the most favorable circumstances. Hence it follows that 91 cents a bushel for wheat when first threshed in August is as good, taking

into account the shrinkage alone, as \$1 in the following February.

Corn shrinks much more from the time it is first husked. One hundred bushels of ears as they come from the field in November, will be reduced to not far from eighty. So that 40 cents a bushel for corn in the ear as it comes from the field, is as good as 50 in March, shrinkage only being taken into account.

The Planet Jr. Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes.

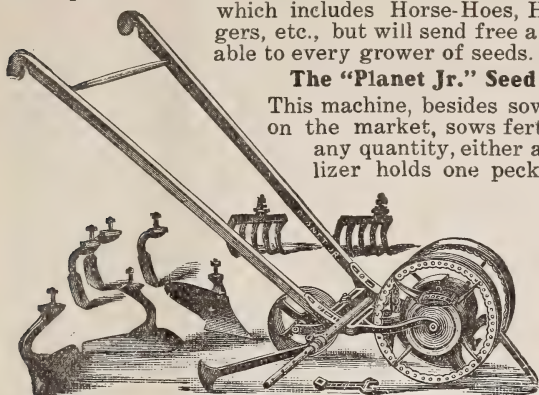
These perfect tools are famous the world over. We cannot illustrate the whole line which includes Horse-Hoes, Harrows, Celery Hillers, Potato Diggers, etc., but will send free a finely illustrated book; it is invaluable to every grower of seeds. Send at once for it.

The "Planet Jr." Seed and Fertilizer Drill Combined.

This machine, besides sowing seed as well as other machines on the market, sows fertilizers in either drills or hills, and in any quantity, either above or below the seed. The fertilizer holds one peck. It is a perfect combination for market gardeners and onion and berry growers. Send for full description.

The "Planet Jr." Combined Drill.

This is unquestionably the most popular and perfect machine of its kind made. Has a seed drill, and is the same as No. 2 except in size; holds one quart. It has all



COMBINED DRILL.

tools shown in the cut. The rakes are invaluable in preparing the ground for planting, cultivating, etc. The hoes work closely and safely all rows up to 16 inches wide at one passage. The plow opens furrows, covers them, hills, plows to and from etc. Cultivator teeth are admirably adapted to deep mellowing of the soil. Taken as a whole, this combined too is the nearest approach to perfection for use in a garden that can be devised in a single implement



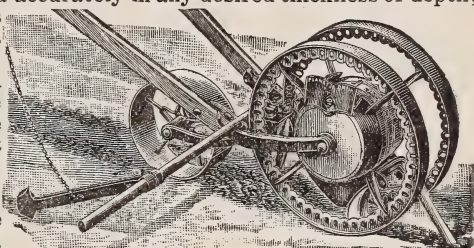
Seed and
Fertilizer
Drill
Combined.

The "Planet Jr." No. 2 Drill.

This simple and accurate drill has been the standard machine for years. It holds two and one-half quarts. Sows all garden seed accurately in any desired thickness or depth; opens, drops, covers, rolls down and marks the next row, all at one passage. It is especially good for sowing difficult seeds, such as carrot, parsnip, beet and salsify, and delicate seeds like cabbage. This machine and the "Planet Jr." Double-Wheel Hoe make an excellent combination for market gardeners, and especially for onion growers.

The "Planet Jr." Double-Wheel Hoe.

This tool is invaluable for all who raise onions or vegetables on an extensive scale, as it does the



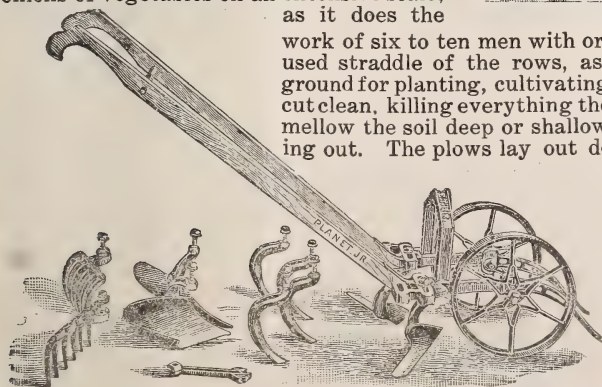
NO. 2 DRILL.

work of six to ten men with ordinary hand hoes. It can be used straddle the rows, as desired. The rakes level the ground for planting, cultivating, covering seed, etc. The hoes cut clean, killing everything they meet. The cultivator teeth mellow the soil deep or shallow. They are useful for marking out. The plows lay out deep furrows and cover them,

hill up or plow away, as desired. The leaf guards allow cultivation of large plants such as beets, carrots, parsnips, beans and peas. No vegetable grower can afford to be without it.


The Fire-Fly Wheel Garden Plow.

This plow has a polished steel mould-board and eyes for attaching a rope in plowing double depth in the string. It opens furrows for peas, beans,



DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

corn, potatoes, etc., and neatly covers them. Later cultivation of these and all other garden crops can be rapidly, thoroughly and beautifully done, and the tools can be quickly adjusted to work shallow for hoeing, and narrow for cultivating, and deep and wide for plowing. Makes the care of a vegetable garden a pleasure, and 10,000 families who could not find time to keep a garden if attempting its cultivation with the ordinary hand hoe, can raise their own vegetables successfully with the Fire-Fly.

 Write us for Catalogue descriptive of these goods.

Blatchford's Calf Meal

The Perfect Milk Substitute for Raising Calves. 100 Pounds of it Makes 100 Gallons of Rich, Nutritious Gruel

It is now a well recognized fact that one of the most successful aids to profitable farming is using a good Milk Substitute for raising Calves. Thousands of the best farmers in the country are now raising their Calves on Blatchford's Calf Meal at about half what it used to cost to raise them on Milk.

Average Analysis of BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL from a number of Analyses taken at various times:

PROTEIN.....25.00 per Cent.

FAT.....5.00 per Cent.

Freight paid on all lots of 500 lbs. and upwards to any Railway Station East of the Missouri River and North of Tennessee.

100-lb. BAG.....	\$3.50
50-lb. BAG.....	2.00
25-lb. BAG.....	1.00

VALUABLE TABLES.

Quantity of Seed Required to Produce a Given Number of Plants and Sow an Acre of Ground.

	Quantity per Acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz. to 500 plants.....	6 oz.
Barley Asparagus, 1 oz. to 800 plants.....	4 lbs.
Barley.....	2½ bu.
Beans, dwarf, 1½ pts. to 100 ft. of drill.....	1½ bu.
Beans, pole, 1½ pts. to 100 ft. drill.....	½ bu.
Beet, garden, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	10 lbs.
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz. to 100 ft. drill.....	5 lbs.
Broccoli, 1 oz. to 6,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs.
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Buckwheat.....	½ bu.
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Carrot, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	2½ lbs.
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2½ oz.
Celery, 1 oz. to 15,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson Trefoil.....	8 lbs.
Medium.....	10 lbs.
Collards, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Corn, sweet, ¼ pt. to 100 hills.....	5 qts.
Cress, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	12 lbs.
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1½ lbs.
Egg-plant, 1 oz. to 2,000 plants.....	4 oz.
Endive, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4½ lbs.
Flax, broadcast.....	½ bu.
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb. to 10 ft. of drill.....	2 bu.
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 bu.
Grass, Blue English.....	1 bu.
Grass, Hungarian and Millet.....	½ bu.
Grass, Mixed Lawn.....	3 to 5 bu.

	Quantity per Acre.
Grass, Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top, Fowl Meadow, and Wood Meadow.....	2 bu.
Grass, Timothy.....	¼ bu.
Gourd, 2 oz. to 100 hills.....	½ bu.
Hemp.....	½ bu.
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Kohlrabi, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4½ lbs.
Leek, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4½ lbs.
Lettuce, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 lbs.
Martynia, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5 lbs.
Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	1½ lbs.
Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	15 lbs.
Oats.....	2 bu.
Okra, 1½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Onion Seed, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4 to 5 lbs.
Onion Seed, for sets.....	30 to 50 lbs.
Onion Sets, 1 qt. to 20 ft. of drill.....	8 bu.
Parsnip, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3½ lbs.
Parsley, ¼ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3½ lbs.
Peas, garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	2 bu.
Peas, field.....	2 bu.
Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,200 plants.....	6 oz.
Potatoes.....	8 bu.
Pumpkin, 1-3 qt. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.
Radish, 2-3 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	14 lbs.
Rye.....	1½ bu.
Salsify, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Spinage, ½ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.
Summer Savory, 1 pkt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	¼ lbs.
Squash, Summer, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	2 lbs.
Squash, Winter, 8 oz. to 100 hills.....	3 lbs.
Tomato, 1 oz. to 4,500 plants.....	1 oz.
Tobacco, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz.
Turnip, 1 oz. to 250 ft. of drill.....	1½ lbs.
Vetches.....	2 bu.
Wheat.....	1½ bu.

GRASSES FOR CULTIVATION.

Our readers will do well to read carefully the descriptions of the various grasses and clovers; the information contained therein will be found useful and reliable, and should be preserved by all our friends for future reference

We have drawn very largely from the works of Prof. Beal, of the State Agricultural College, of Michigan, as well as from some other very high authorities. In addition to this we have added a little of our own knowledge and information gathered in the last forty years in this line.

It is impossible to make quotations on grass seeds and clovers owing to the constant fluctuations of the market. We will, however, furnish all seeds of this kind at the very lowest market prices, and gladly quote prices when requested.

Timothy. This is the best known, most extensively sown and one of the most profitable grasses of any in the United States. The name originated from Timothy Hanson, of Maryland, who introduced the grass into this country about 1720. The leaves are short and flat; and on good soil the stems are from two to four feet high and bear each one stiff, erect, rough spike long and as thick as a lead pencil. The plant appears rather coarse and rough to the touch and sight. On account of its large bulk of stems and few leaves it wastes but little in transporting the hay; the stalks stand up well, and the hay is easily cured and heavy for its bulk. It is so well known that no further description is necessary in this connection. It does well when sown alone for meadows. It can be sown with three or four pounds of clover seed to the acre. When this mixture is desirable it will produce more hay than timothy alone. The clover will grow splendidly with the timothy. When sown alone one bushel of seed should be sown to every four acres.

Orchard Grass, also known as "Cock's-Foot Grass." This grass is a perennial lasting for several years. It grows two to three feet, or even five feet or more in height, rather large and coarse and of a light green color. It grows in dense tufts, unless seeded very thickly. The lower leaves are sometimes two to four feet in length, clustered spikelets making a dense mass of small, spreading panicles. The flowers appear with those of early red clover. So far as quality is concerned, if cut in season or pastured when young it stands well the test of cattle and the chemist. It is very nutritious. The seeds start quickly and make a vigorous growth. If the grass is not a very valuable one, it is certainly not for lack of

good testimonials. Mr. De Laune estimates it as "by far the most valuable of all grasses, because it grows in all soils, it produces the greatest amount of keep, is most nutritious, and seems to grow faster and stronger in extremes of weather, either wet or dry, than any other grass." This is one of the five which he recommends for permanent grass lands. Mr. Alexander Hyde, of Massachusetts, says: "We have found it one of the most luxuriant and nutritious, both for grazing and for hay. It never says die. It is the first to furnish a bite for the cattle in the spring, is little affected by the droughts of July and August, and continues growing until the severe cold of November locks up the sources of nourishment. This grass loves a deep, rich, moist soil, and in such a soil no other grass yields such abundant harvest." On moist places it runs to tufts. No grass does better in the shade than this; and none gives so quick a second growth or so strong an aftermath. Ripening the same as red clover, it does well when sown with it. From eight to ten pounds of clover and two bushels of orchard grass should be sown to the acre when seeded in this manner.

Tall Oat Grass. During the past few years this grass has become somewhat prominent, and has won many notes of praise from the farmers, especially those living in the south and west. It has long been grown in some portions of Virginia. We do not recommend it in this climate, except in a mixture of grasses, and then only in small quantities. It is a hardy perennial, growing from three to six feet high, and bearing a loose panicle somewhat resembling one of the common oats, only more slender. It is common in Europe and Western Asia, and has some peculiarities which ought to be well under-

stood by those growing it for meadow or pasture. By chemical analysis this grass contains more flesh or muscle forming material than timothy. More fiber and less fat. It is better than timothy in not being so hard on the soil, and produces nearly twice as much hay. It ripens earlier than timothy, and is better for mixing with clover. When sown alone, sow two bushels to the acre.

Tall Meadow Fescue. This is a very variable perennial, two to four, or even five feet high, generally growing in tufts or bunches. The roots are stout and woody, with a slight tendency to sucker. The leaves are firm and flat, varying much in length and breadth, but often one to two feet long. It seeds quickly, and is inclined to make strong young plants. When used alone, sow two bushels to the acre. This grass is especially recommended as a promising one for the dry prairie lands of the west.

Sheep's Fescue. A small perennial, densely tufted; leaves chiefly radical, very narrow. This is adapted for dry, hilly pasture. Quite variable, but is mentioned here because it is so common. When sown alone, sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

Hard Fescue. A species of the family mentioned above, with less densely tufted, taller and larger, panicles more open and varying in color. It seems worthy of attention for dry pastures. Sow one and one-half to two bushels to the acre when sown alone.

Kentucky Blue Grass, or June Grass. Also called Spear Grass, Green Grass, Smooth-stalked Meadow Grass and Blue Grass. A perennial one to two feet high, with creeping root-stalks. It is one of the most common and most useful grasses in the north temperate zone for lawns and pastures. It varies in height from a few inches to a foot or more in rich ground, and where the stems have not been crowded, samples may be found exceeding four feet. Its root-stocks spread rapidly and fill the ground with a close mat of turf; this makes the grass very tenacious and hard to kill, especially in moist seasons, where the land is used for a hoed crop. It flowers about the same time as the earliest red clover and orchard grass, nearly all coming at once and only once a year. Although this grass is so very common, yet frequent inquiries are made in reference to its value. Are June Grass and Kentucky Blue Grass, or Blue Grass of Kentucky, the same? Careful study and frequent experiments by botanists prove that they are unquestionably the same. Blue Grass is the most nutritious

of all the grasses; it stands at head, as shown by repeated chemical analysis; it is nearly twice as nutritious, weight for weight, as timothy. As compared with red-top, the latter has about five-sixths the value of blue grass. From what has been said it is clear that the high rank held by blue grass is well merited. Recent trials of the blue grass on partially or wholly reclaimed muck lands have proved this to be one of the very best grasses for this kind of soil; it takes hold quickly and forms an extraordinary tough sod or turf, and spreads rapidly and yields nearly twice as much pasture as the same acreage of upland. It does best on land that has not been thoroughly drained. When used alone, sow one and one-half to two bushels to the acre, of fancy seed.

Rough-Stalked Meadow Grass. This grass is sown very little in this country, but on account of its extensive use in Great Britain we give it a place. It is a perennial and is employed in great Great Britain for meadow and pasture, and is to that country what June Grass is to the eastern part of the United States. The grass is suited to deep, moist loam, to sow with red-top and fowl meadow grass, but poorly suited to dry soils. Sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

Red-Top, or Herd's Grass. This is sometimes erroneously called "Fowl Meadow Grass." It is a well-known, common, native perennial grass, found on moist bottom lands, where it flowers with timothy, or later. Starting rather late in the spring, it affords a good pasture and remains green for a great part of the year. It yields from one to two tons of hay to the acre; is of good quality, and rather light for its bulk. Chemical analysis shows it to rank next to blue grass, very high in nutritive qualities. It is often shown in this country on marshes too wet for some of the better grasses; it is not well adapted to alternate husbandry, as it takes several years to become well established. Cattle eat hay made from it with a relish, and as a pasture grass it is much valued by dairymen, and in their opinion, the butter would suffer much by its removal. It is the most permanent grass we have, and by means of its long, creeping roots will, even if sown too thin, in a short time take possession of the ground. On uplands it is not a good producer. It stands drought better than timothy. For stopping gullies in old fields it is superior to blue grass. It can be sown to good advantage with timothy seed. When sown alone it requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels to the acre of extra-clean seed.

Meadow Foxtail. This is a soft, erect perennial, and grows one to three feet high; it bears considerable resemblance to timothy, though the leaves and culms are shorter, the spikes broader and softer, the whole plant less firm and rough, and it starts much earlier in spring, flowering three or four weeks before this well-known grass. It is not adapted for alternate husbandry, as it requires three or four years to become well established; but on rich, deep, moist or irrigated soils, not subject to droughts or very hot weather, it is a fine grass, and well adapted for permanent pasture. It makes a quick growth in spring, or after feeding or mowing. It is fine, nutritious and palatable for all kinds of stock; has no tendency to spread, as is the case with June grass, quack grass and white clover. When sown alone, two bushels to the acre are not too much. We do not recommend it except in mixture with other grasses, and then only in small quantities.

Perennial Rye, or Ray Grass. An erect or slightly decumbent perennial, one to three feet high. In many portions of moist, temperate Europe, this grass has for over 200 years taken the rank among the farmers that timothy has in the United States. Rye grass is called a perennial, though it can hardly be relied on to last more than two to five years, and especially after seeding the plants soon perish; self-sown seed ripening on the ground helps to continue the crop. The seeds are of large size, and make strong plants on a variety of soils soon after sowing. It is short-leaved and of vigorous habit, making it a grass especially adapted to alternate husbandry, though we do not recommend it for permanent pastures. Rye grass was one of the first, if not the first, grass ever cultivated in Great Britain, as long ago as 1677, nearly 100 years before the cultivation of timothy. It is necessary to use twenty-five to thirty pounds of seed to the acre when not mixed with other grasses. This seed is always reasonable in price, and we recommend our farmers to give it a trial, especially where they intend to use it for alternate husbandry.

Quack Grass. A very valuable perennial with long, creeping root stocks. Leaves flat. This grass is well-known in most portions of the country. It comes from Europe, although something very similar to it is common on the great western plains, where it affords an excellent pasture. The root stocks resemble those of June grass very much, only they are larger. It fills the soil very completely,

making a very tough mat or turf. The leaves near the ground resemble those of timothy. It is a clean, sweet grass, and affords much pasture, although farmers, as a rule, are prejudiced against it.

Johnson Grass. This is also called Egyptian grass, Egyptian millet, Syrian grass, etc. It is a native of Turkey. Prof. Beal says: "Gov. Means, of South Carolina, obtained this seed from Turkey. A few years later Wm. Johnson of Alabama, obtained the seed from the governor, and was quite active in advertising its good qualities, hence the popular name of Johnson grass. It is a coarse perennial, with large, stout root stocks, often half an inch in diameter. These permeate the ground in every direction, and each joint may send up a stem after the manner of June or Quack grass, only on a much larger scale.

Blue Joint. This is a perennial grass with creeping root-stocks, found in low grounds, three to six feet high. It is a native, and is widely distributed in the marshes of the northern states, clear across the continent. It is quite common, and if cut rather early, while in flower, it affords a large yield of good hay. It will grow on land somewhat too wet for red-top, and for such places, if they cannot be drained, we know of no grass more suitable for cultivation. The seeds are quite small, and some time is required for the grass to become well established. Sow two and one-half to three bushels to the acre when sown alone.

Rhode Island Bent Grass. A variable perennial, somewhat similar to small plants of red-top; grows six to thirteen inches high. Widely distributed in cool regions. Will make a beautiful, close, fine sod upon quite sterile soils. It is desirable for lawns and makes good pastures, though it is too small to afford much of a bite. If sown alone, four bushels of seed in the chaff is not too much.

Millet. The variety of millet which is principally grown as a hay crop in America was distributed through the United States Patent Office in 1854, under the name of *Panicum Germanicum*. It will not grow until the weather becomes settled and warm. It is sensitive to cold, is a shallow feeder, and will bear crowding without injury. When cut, it parts with its moisture very slowly, and cures into hay with difficulty. When forced to grow fine through crowding, and grown on rich and suitable land, this plant makes from three to four or even five tons of sweet-smelling hay to the acre, if cut early and properly cured, and is much relished by stock. If cut early it is certain-

ly quite equal to ordinary hay; if sown too thinly it grows coarse, and is not so well relished by animals. It is important that it should be cut early and carefully handled, in order to insure a good crop of fodder. It matures in six or seven weeks after sowing, and is used largely to sow on fields where wheat or other winter crops have frozen out partially or entirely. When sown alone, three pecks to the acre is not any too much seed.

Hungarian Grass. Major E. H. Alvord, of Massachusetts, in the Rural New Yorker, speaks as follows: "Hungarian grass is a valuable auxiliary. Where a piece of grass or grain which looks well in the autumn or even in early spring, shows in May that it will not produce a profitable crop, its fragments do most good as a manure; then plow late in April, turning well, harrow two or three times at intervals, sow Hungarian grass the middle or latter part of May, cut it in August and reseed the land. If cut early it grows an excellent hay, and is adapted to any class of stock. It makes quite a draft on the land, and, either when it is sown, or with the following crop, a dressing of cheap fertilizer is no more than fair, like agricultural salt, kainit, or raw ground Carolina phosphate."

THE CLOVERS.

Red Clover. This is a plant familiar to all farmers, but there are many things yet to learn in regard to its habits, variation and other peculiarities. "To live in clover," is proverbial and suggests good living. A field of clover, knee high, or up to the eyes, means fat cattle and buncy sheep. Some one calls clover "The red-plumed commander-in-chief of the manurial forces."

Red clover was highly prized by the Greeks and Romans. It began to be cultivated in England about 1633, nearly 100 years before any of the true grasses except rye grass. It usually has a large tap root, with many branches extending in all directions. In moist land, where the surface soil is rich, the tap root is seldom less than two feet long, and where the subsoil is open and inclined to be dry, it is not unusual for the roots to reach down six feet or more. Fully half the weight of a clover plant is below the ground.

It will be interesting to our readers to know that bumble bees are a great help in fertilizing red clover, and that without them we would soon be without seed for the reproduction of this valuable crop. Careful experiments have shown that the yield of seed was four times greater from the flowers which were visited by the

bumble bees as from those on which the bees were not allowed to work.

An acre of good clover will make 5,000 pounds of hay, containing 232½ pounds of mineral water or ash. In this ash will be 97½ pounds of potash, 96 pounds of lime, 34¼ pounds of magnesia and 28 pounds of phosphoric acid. The hay will also contain 108 pounds of combined nitrogen. The roots and stubble contain fully as much of these elements as the hay.

Where no grass seeds have been sown, twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre is not too much seed, of either red or mammoth clover.

Mammoth Clover. This is quite similar in appearance to the early red clover, but it flowers later with the timothy, is often perennial and is not adapted for permanent pasture; the stems are larger and more inclined to spread, the leaves are narrower and often destitute of a light spot; the flowers are a bright red and often larger than in the red, and form a less compact head. It is considerably less hardy than the common red, more liable to "heave" in the spring, and often grows so rank as to make it useless for hay or seed. It should be pastured as a rule, till June, and then allowed to flower and seed, when it generally produces an extraordinarily large crop of excellent seed. If not pastured, the field should be run over with a mower, clipping the tops about the first of June, and allowing them to remain as a mulch while the new growth forms seed. Mammoth clover, as a rule, does not make as good hay as the other species. It is often coarse and woody, but these faults are largely offset by the great amount of seed it yields when grown properly for a crop of seed.

Alsike Clover. This clover in appearance is so nearly intermediate between red and white clover, that Linnaeus supposed it was a hybrid, and hence its specific name. It is not a hybrid. Alsike likes rather moist land containing some clay. It is smoother and more delicate than red clover and the stems are weaker, so much so that it is quite likely to lodge. The stems remain green after seeding. It stands dry weather well, is not apt to winter kill; the flowers continue a long time and abound in nectar, which can be reached by honey bees. It has a good reputation for pasture, and is a favorite with bee keepers. It frequently yields three to eight bushels of seed to the acre. This is from the first crop, though it is often pastured a while early in the season. It is two or three years coming to full size, and does best for pastures when sown with some stout grasses. This is

undoubtedly one of the best general-purpose clovers our farmers can raise. It makes an excellent pasture, yields a large amount of seed, and is far superior to the other clovers for hay. It is free of the fine "fuzz" or dust which is always found on the common red clover. Cattle and sheep eat the straw after the seed has been hulled as ravenously as though it had never been hulled. For bees it has no equal, and is often called by the French people "bee clover." Farmers should give more space to this clover, as it certainly merits a much larger use.

White, or Dutch Clover. A smooth, perennial; stems creeping and rooting at the joints; flowers white or rosy. It abounds in the pastures of Europe, Russian Asia, Northern Africa, India and America. This is the Shamrock of the modern Irish. It flourishes when the true grasses wither; it appears to defy equally poverty of soil, cold, excessive moisture or extreme drought. It is perennial, which gives it a great advantage over red clover, and renders it an almost necessary substitute where close grazing is practiced. It is extremely hardy, and turns its sprightly green leaves to the lingering snows of spring and stoutly resists the sharp frosts of approaching winter. It resists drought with true clover stubbornness, and thrives in the slough or upon the knoll with almost equal vigor. In flesh forming material it is nearly 20 per cent. richer than blue grass. Its dwarf character makes it unfit for the scythe. When sown alone, eight pounds of seed to the acre is quite sufficient. White clover is largely sown with some of the finer grasses for lawn.

Crimson, or Italian Clover. When in flower this is a beautiful plant. It is an annual, and belongs to a warm climate, and for this reason does not seem so popular at the north as red clover. They say it is very productive, and of excellent clover for one crop, which should be mowed early, as it becomes coarse and

woody if allowed to mature. We do not recommend it for this climate. It should be sown between July 1st and October 15th. Sow fifteen pounds of seed to the acre. Should be well harrowed under.

Alfalfa. Is the most profitable clover known to man. It is the greatest yielder. It can be cut three times during the season, yielding one and a half to two and a half tons at each cutting. It is 45 per cent. better than red clover; possesses over three times as much protein as timothy. It is the greatest clover known to the dairyman. The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station report states that for each 100 pounds gained by hogs fed on grain alone, the hogs fed on both grain and Alfalfa gained 173 pounds. This gain did not come from Alfalfa alone but from the additional nourishment secured by the use of Alfalfa.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Report states that Alfalfa has practically the same feeding constituents, pound for pound, as good bran and should be regarded as equal to bran as feed for stock. Alfalfa contains five times as much mineral matter as corn, and two and a half times that of oats. This is necessary to build up the frames of all growing animals and for the digestive juices.

Bokara. (Sweet Clover.) An erect, branching, woody annual or biennial, two to eight feet high. Flowers small and white or yellow. It is not liked by live stock at the north when green, but when cured with other forage plants. Bees find it valuable for nectar, which is abundant during the heat of the summer. It has been favorably mentioned as quite suitable for green manuring.

Sainfoin. A perennial belonging to the same family as Lucerne; used in France as a forage plant. Although it is an old plant, and is so well known and so favorably thought of in Europe, it has not been found well adapted to this country.

It is well to call the attention of our readers to the fact that experiments made during the past few years show that meadows that have been seeded to mixed grasses yield from two to five times the hay or pasture that is produced by those on which only one kind of seed is sown.

The increase in the production of milk and cream is equally as great from cattle pastured on the different meadows. Too much stress cannot be laid on this fact, and our farmers and dairymen should pay more attention to this manner of seeding.

We recommend the following seeds for the different kinds of soils, as named below, with the amount as given per acre:

		Lbs.
For Permanent Dairy Pastures on Most Heavy Soils.		
Perennial Rye Grass.....	5	
Blue Grass	3	
Orchard Grass	3	
Meadow Fescue	3	
Meadow Foxtail	3	
Red Clover	2	
White Clover	1	
Alsike Clover	1	
For Lighter Soils.		
Timothy	5	
		Lbs.
Tall Oat Grass.....	10	
Blue Grass	4	
Orchard Grass	3	
White Clover	1	
Red Clover	2	
Alsike Clover	1	
For Wet Soils.		
Blue Grass	5	
Red Top	5	
Fowl Meadow Grass.....	4	
Rye Grass	4	
Alsike Clover	1	
White Clover	1	

If any of our customers desire to seed down their lands for permanent pastures, and will inform us as to the nature of their soils, we will gladly write them what varieties and amounts of seeds are best to use for such lands.

Lbs. per bu. Lbs. to acre		Lbs. per bu. Lbs. per acre.	
Red Clover	60 10 to 12	Broom Corn	46 6 to 10
Alfalfa	60 20 to 25	Meadow Fescue	24 15 to 20
White Clover	60 8 to 10	Johnson Grass	25 25 to 30
Alsike Clover	60 8 to 10	Mixed Lawn Grass.....	14 30 to 40
Esparsette Clover	24 20 to 30	English Rye Grass.....	20 20 to 30
Timothy ..	45 12 to 15	Italian Rye Grass.....	20 20 to 30
Blue Grass	14 25 to 30	Rye	56 75 to 90
Red Top	14 25 to 30	Wheat	60 60 to 90
Orchard Grass	14 20 to 30	Oats	32 22 to 64
Cane Seed—for fodder....	50 50 to 75	Corn — Shelled.....	56 10 to 12
Common Millet	50 25 to 30	Barley	48 96
German Millet	50 25 to 30	Field Peas	60 90 to 120
Hungarian	48 25 to 30	Hemp	44
Buckwheat	50 26 to 52	Canary	60
Flax	56 21 to 28	Top Onion Sets.....	28

TO CURE POTATO SCAB.

To 15 gallons of water add 8 ounces of Formalin and in this soak the seed potatoes for two hours.

The potato crop of Indiana amounts annually to nearly 6,000,000 bushels.

THE SNYDER GARDEN PLOW, a very handy tool for gardeners. Price, \$3.50

Under the present law all fertilizers must be analyzed by the State chemist, at Purdue University, and the buyer is fairly well protected if he only has a fair knowledge of fertilizers.

We recommend a high superphosphate generally for grain, fruit and vegetable crops. For grass we especially recommend ground bone and for root crops, such as potatoes, mangel, rutabaga, a special fertilizer, composed largely of potash. The phosphates give a quick result, and most of the benefit derived therefrom comes in the first crop; the same is true of potash and kainit, which are largely used for root crops. Bone dust is more lasting, and the results of its use will be seen for several years.

WE GIVE A FEW GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

We do not attempt to place our knowledge against the practical experience of consumers anywhere, and simply give these hints as slight suggestions, allowing the good judgment of each purchaser full freedom for action, and while quantities per acre are proposed, it pays better to use all the pocket-book will afford, whether on field crops, fruits or vegetables. Write us as to the nature of your soil, and crops you intend to raise, and we will give you our best judgment as to the kind of fertilizer you should use.

For Corn. When sown broadcast, use 200 to 400 pounds to the acre. If applied in the hill, use one handful to two or three hills, mixing it with the soil or scattering it somewhat. Do not let the seed come in direct contact with the fertilizer.

For Oats and Buckwheat. Two hundred pounds per acre, broadcast; will produce a large crop.

For Grass. Apply the bone dust at any time during the spring or fall, 300 pounds per acre, broadcast; although a very good plan is to sow in the spring, just after the frost is out of the ground.

For Wheat or Rye. Drill in with the grain at the rate of 250 pounds per acre, or more if preferred.

For All Fruit Trees. It is a well established fact that to apply fertilizer to derive the greatest benefit, the simple and sensible plan is to scatter broadcast near the tree, say within two or three feet of the trunk, mixing with soil, and apply 600 to 1,000 pounds per acre.

For Strawberries. To quicken growth, insure early maturity, and improve quality of the berry, use 500 to 800 pounds per acre, if applied in hill, or proportionately more if broadcast.

For Watermelons. These, being rapid growers, require an active plant-food to hasten maturity and ripen perfectly. This essential can best be obtained by applying 800 to 1000 pounds per acre, near to, but not in contact with, the tender roots. Always safer to mix with the soil.

For Potatoes. Apply 400 to 1,000 pounds per acre of our special fertilizer in the rows or hills, or broadcast in a proportionately increased quantity.

For Tomatoes. The usual plan of applying is to furnish each plant with a small handful at transplanting time, well mixed with the soil.

For Beans, Peas, Squashes and Garden Vegetables. Apply 400 or 500 pounds per acre, broadcast, and rake or harrow in before planting the seed.

The more important sources of nitrogen are nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, guano, organic nitrogen in bones, tankage, dried blood, slaughter-house waste, fish scrap, cotton seed meal, seed pomace, and other vegetable and animal refuse.

Muck or peat contains considerable nitrogen. The percentage of nitrogen varies from four-tenths of one per cent. to three per cent. Where beds of peat or muck are near at hand they constitute a most valuable source of this expensive plant-food. The value of nitrogen in a ton of air-dry peat of good quality would be from \$7.00 to \$10.00. The quality of

muck is improved by composting, which renders its nitrogen more readily available.

PHOSPHORIC ACID.

This is a compound of phosphorous and oxygen. It is indispensable to plant life. It forms the principal valuable ingredient of most commercial fertilizers, and in some cases is the sole ingredient of value. There are three forms of phosphoric acid which claim our attention.

Soluble phosphoric acid, by which is meant those compounds of it which are dissolved by pure, cold water.

Reverted phosphoric acid, sometimes called citrate soluble phosphoric acid, by which was originally meant a form of phosphoric acid which had been soluble in water, but which had subsequently become insoluble in pure water owing to changes taking place in the mixture. This form is still soluble in the soil waters, and hence is considered as available for plant food.

Insoluble phosphoric acid. This form is practically insoluble in water or ammonium citrate, and may be considered as not available for plant food.

Available phosphoric acid. By this is meant the sum of water soluble and the reverted or citrate soluble. It is the amount that is supposed to be at once available for plant food.

SOURCES OF PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The principal sources of phosphoric acid are:

Bones, both raw and steamed; bone-black refuse, or the waste that occurs when charred bones are sifted; spent bone black; tankage; phosphatic slag; rock phosphates, including both the common rock phosphate in which the phosphoric acid is combined with lime, and forms that have come on the market more recently, in which the phosphoric acid is combined with alumina.

All these forms of phosphoric acid, excepting the rock phosphates, are quite readily available to plants, provided the material is well ground. In case of the rock phosphates, the material is generally treated with sulphuric acid, by which the phosphoric acid is rendered wholly or in part soluble in water, hence available at once for plant food. Bones and bone-black are often similarly treated.

LAND PLASTER.

This has some fertilizing qualities, but its greatest value consists in its bringing moisture to the plant on which it is placed in seasons of extreme drouth. Every farmer and gardener should be aware of its great benefit in such times.

It is especially adapted as a dressing to meadow and pasture lands.

The chemical analysis of Gypsum or Land Plaster is:

Sulphuric Acid	46
Lime	33
Water of Crystalization.....	21

HUMUS.

You cannot grow a crop of any kind without Humus in your soil. One of the best authorities in the United States says that it is absolutely necessary that the Humus content of the soil be kept up. It is the most necessary of all the elements in the growing and maturing of your crops. Humus is the brown decayed vegetable matter in the soil. Our Humus absorbs four times its weight of water. It is at once the nitrogen and moisture store house of the soil. Everyone knows the benefit to the soil by the application of barnyard manure. Barnyard manure contains nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and Humus. Our fertilizers contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid, potash and Humus the same as barnyard manure, but in much larger quantities.

Humus can also be obtained by the turning down of green crops such as clover, peas, etc., but to obtain Humus in this way requires more than a year's time. By using **Bash's Fertilizers** which contains a large percentage of Humus you can enrich your soil with this valuable plant-food while applying your commercial fertilizer and save a great deal of time and labor. Humus prevents hardening of the soil, making cultivation easier, and preventing the soil from running or packing together. Should your soil be deficient in Humus the application of the average commercial fertilizer will not be productive of results.

Our Brands.

We recommend the following brands for cereals. You will notice by looking over the analysis of the following brands that they are all high grade and crop producers. We have made a small difference in each of the brands as you will see, in order to meet the requirements of many different conditions. Some soils require a great deal of potash and little nitrogen, some require a great deal of nitrogen and little potash, some require a great deal of phosphoric acid, while other not so much. Should you be in doubt which to use write us giving us a description of the soil together with crops previously raised.

Bash's Grain Grower.

Guaranteed Analysis.

1.2 to 1.5 per cent. Nitrogen.
1.45 to 1.8 per cent. Ammonia.
2.0 to 2.3 per cent. actual Potash.
9.0 to 10 per cent. total Phosphoric Acid.
8.0 to 9.0 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid.

Bash's Utility Brand Superphosphate.

Guaranteed Analysis.

1.8 to 2.2 per cent. Nitrogen.
2.17 to 2.65 per cent. Ammonia.
1.5 to 2.0 per cent. actual Potash.
12.0 to 13.0 per cent. total Phosphoric Acid.
10.5 to 11.4 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid.

Onion Fertilizer.

After ten years of continuous testing and trial we have put upon the market three brands of onion fertilizer which we consider the best sold in the United States. They have proven best by every test. We have combined in these onion fertilizers the elements of fertility as well as an insecticide thereby preventing the attack of cut worms, onion maggot, etc., and in every way protecting the crop for the grower. The results have been superior to that obtained from any other fertilizer the past season and we will gladly send testimonials and further information upon application. We sincerely recommend the following brands for your attention, each of which are good and will be productive of results.

Bash's High Grade Onion Fertilizer.

Guaranteed Analysis.

2.0 to 2.5 per cent. Nitrogen.
2.4 to 2.9 per cent. Ammonia.
10.0 to 12.0 per cent. actual Potash.
6.0 to 7.0 per cent. available Phosphoric Acid.
7.0 to 8.0 per cent. total Phosphoric Acid.

We recommend the following brands for potatoes and market gardeners.

Bash's Potato and Garden Phosphate.

Guaranteed Analysis.

2.6 to 3.35 per cent. Ammonia.
2.2 to 2.8 per cent. Nitrogen.
8.8 to 10.0 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.
10.5 to 11.0 per cent. Potash soluble in water.

Bash's Wayne Raw Bone.

Guaranteed Analysis.

4.0 per cent. Nitrogen.
21.8 per cent. Phosphoric Acid.
5.0 to 6.0 per cent. Ammonia.
4.3 per cent. bone phosphate.
Made from selected packing house bones, and strictly No. 1 in every respect.

Everyone knows the value of Raw Bone. There is no loss in a fertilizer of this kind; as the sun and rain gradually decompose the bone and it is taken up by the plant. This is strictly pure goods and the use of the same on the poorest land will gradually convert it into a rich and productive field.

Bash's Lawn Fertilizer.

Stable manure placed on lawns is unsightly and malodorous, and, unless gypsum has been mixed with it previous to its removal the waste of ammonia by evaporation has been so great that it has no practical value; besides this, it usually contains a great variety of weed seeds. Recognizing the demand for a clean fertilizer that will be at once compact and cheap and at the same time contain all the elements necessary to promote the growth of grass, we have prepared a combination of potash, phosphates and nitrates that we can confidently offer to the public as the very best Lawn Fertilizer that can be made. 20-lb. bag, 40 cts.; 40-lb bag, 75 cts.; 100-lb., \$1.50; 200-lb., \$2.75.

Nitrate of Soda. Used as a top dressing for Asparagus, cabbage, strawberries, cauliflower, lettuce, cucumbers and spinach. 6 cts. per lb.; 100 lbs., \$3.50.

Sulphate of Potash, 100 lbs., \$3.50.

INSECTICIDES.

Pure Paris Green, 50 cts. per lb.

London Purple, 20 cts. per lb.

Hellebore, 20 cts. per lb.

SLUG-SHOT DUST.

Slug-Shot Dust. This is undoubtedly one of the most effective bug, worm and insect destroyers that we have ever handled. We can conscientiously recommend it to all growers of vegetables, fruits and flowers. Read carefully what we have to say.



It is well to remember at the start that

Slug-Shot is not a poison, but rather a fertilizer; it can be used freely with perfect safety on the most delicate plant or vegetable; it is far superior to Paris Green and other poisons on this account alone, although it is equally effective. For cabbage especially, it is unrivaled; on gooseberries, currants and other small fruits it has no equal. One of our customers saved his crop of plums from the ravages of the curculio for five consecutive years by the use of Slug-Shot, which he dusted freely among the branches of the trees while in bloom. It is adapted to the finest house plants as well as the garden and field crops. Full directions with every package. Sold by the pound at 10 cents per pound, or 4 pounds for 25 cents. Liberal discount on large quantities.



If the coming season is a good growing season, there will be creeping, crawling, flying things—insects—called "bugs;" these will levy toll on all growing vegetation. Please remember that SLUG-SHOT KILLS BUGS, and you will want it.



Hammond's Thrip Juice Kills Scale
Price 50 cts. per quart can.

NOTES ON SPRAYING.

For general purposes we use Hammond's Thrip Juice with the Crescent spray pump.

The Department of Agriculture for Ontario recommend the following solutions:

Bordeaux Mixture, Copper Sulphate, 4 lbs.; Lime, fresh, 5 lbs.; Water, 40 gallons.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate, Copper Carbonate, 1 oz.; Ammonia, sufficient to dissolve the copper carbonate; Water, 10 gallons. This solution is recommended only when the fruit is so far advanced that the Bordeaux Mixture would disfigure it.

Paris Green Mixture—Paris Green, 1 lb.; Water, 200 to 300 gallons.

Hellebore—White Hellebore, 1 oz.; Water, 3 gallons.

Pyrethrum—Pyrethrum Powder, 1 oz.; Water, 4 gallons.

Kerosene Emulsion—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or soft soap, 1 qt.; boiling water, soft, 1 gallon; coal oil, 2 gallons. Dilute with nine to fifteen parts of water. Kerosene Emulsion may be made of 1 gallon sour milk and 2 gallons coal oil, no soap being required, but will not keep long.

The combined insecticide and fungicide, containing the Paris Green and Bordeaux Mixtures, are best for insects that chew, and for injurious fungi, while Kerosene Emulsion alone is used for insects that suck, such as aphids and red spider.

Bash's Poultry Food No. 1. Consists of very fine granulated corn, made especially for poultry and pigeons. We sell this pure and unmixed to supply the demand from poultry and pigeon fanciers.

Bash's Poultry Food No. 2. Pure granulated corn of a coarser grade than No. 1.

Bash's Poultry Food No. 3. Is our celebrated Egg Food for laying hens.

Bash's Poultry Food No. 4. Is a food for featherless chicks, the best on the market. Repeated experiments have demonstrated this.

Bash's Standard Poultry Food. Contains a mixture of cereals properly proportioned for growing fowls and general use.

Bash's Alfalfa Poultry Food. While possessing all the good qualities of our Standard, has the proper proportion of ground Alfalfa meal added, which makes it a complete nourishing and exceedingly profitable feed. By mixing Alfalfa with our poultry food we add mineral matter in a form to make it readily assimilated, and where fowls are confined this pre-

vents their picking at each other, which makes it worth the entire price for that alone.

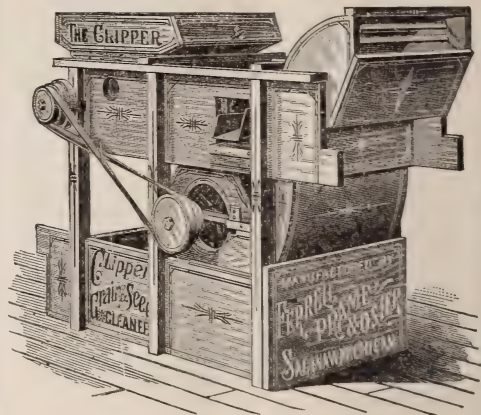
Write for prices on poultry foods, cracked corn and also our cracked corn and barley mixture for laying hens.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU WANT A GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER BUY THE CLIPPER.

Because it has stood the test and is growing in favor every year.

Because they are constructed on the only correct principle for cleaning grain and seed, which has never been changed since the advent of the Clipper.



Because they do all kinds of grain and seed cleaning perfectly without attachments.

Because they are simple in construction, durable, reasonable in price, and require less power than any other.

Because they are used by all the leading seed merchants and farmers, and are the best.

Because We Guarantee Satisfaction. Special circulars and prices mailed upon application.

BINDER TWINE.

At the request of a very large number of our farming friends, we have added this line to our regular trade. We have added a high grade of twine, made by the very best mills, and have given our friends the benefit of close margins on this line, which is duly appreciated, as our increased trade fully attests. Call and see us, or write for prices when in need.

FIELD PEAS.

Our farmers are very much behind the times in this section in the cultivation of field peas, as well as root crops, such as mangels, ruta-baga, etc. It is not generally known that an acre of field peas as a rule yields more feed and better feed than the same space in corn, while the peas mature much earlier for feed, thereby enabling the farmer to fatten and turn off his hogs earlier in the fall, when stock fattens readily and markets as a rule are bare of stock. No labor is required in gathering the peas. As soon as the crop is fairly matured, fence off a small portion of the field with a temporary fence, and let the hogs gather the peas; as soon as they have thoroughly consumed that portion fenced off for them give them another piece, and so on until the peas have thoroughly matured, when the balance of the field can be thrown open to them.

COOPER SHEEP DIP.

Two and one-half pound packages, 50 cts. Kills and prevents lice and insects. Keeps the flock clean. Increases the amount and improves the quality of wool.

SALT.

We are sole agents for the celebrated Retsof Lump Salt. This undoubtedly is the best salt ever used for the salting of cattle, horses or sheep; it lasts longer and makes less waste. Being always in the stall or salting trough, it saves the labor of repeated salting and prevents neglect of the stock. Being lumps, the stock are never oversalted, as is often the case with the old system of using barrel salt, thereby scouring the stock.

We also carry a choice line of barrel salt; the Common Fine, also a New Process Fine, which is almost as fine as the dairy salt and as cheap as common barrel salt. Every housewife who prides herself on either her cooking or her butter should use dairy salt, no other; it costs but little more than common salt, and for culinary use and butter making is far superior, as, being pure, it all dissolves, and leaves no lumps or grains in the butter and thoroughly sweetens the same.

We handle these goods. Send for a free copy of "Rhyme and Reason."

Pratts Food for Horses and Cattle.
Pratts Animal Regulator.
Pratts Poultry Food.
Pratts Roup Cure.
Pratts Powdered Lice Killer.

Pratts Liquid Lice Killer.
Pratts Veterinary Colic Cure.
Pratts Veterinary Healing Ointment (Gall Cure).
Pratts Veterinary Liniment.
Pratts Specially Prepared Worm Powder.
Pratts Heave, Cough and Cold Cure.
Pratts Purely Vegetable Condition Powder.
Pratts Hog Cholera Cure.
Pratts Cow Tonic.
Pratts Calf Tonic.
Pratts Prepared Fever Powder.
Pratts Distemper Cure.
Pratts Bloat Cure.
Pratts Peerless Hoof Ointment.
Pratts Animal Dip.
Pratts Harness Soap.
Triplex Stock Food, 7 lbs. for 50 cts.
Send for a free copy of Rust's book, "Poultry and Stock Keeping."

Triplex Stock Food

7 pounds for 50c.

Send for a Free Copy of

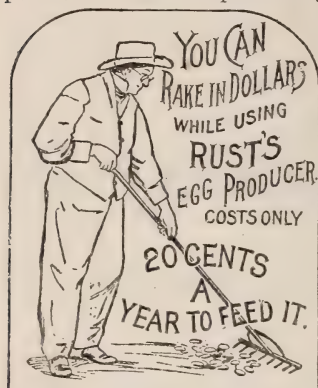
RUST'S BOOK,

Poultry and Stock Keeping

THE CHICKENS.

Did you ever think of the profit you had from this investment? The old hen is kicked around and chased from one place to another, often with not even a place to lay her body or head; she has to hustle for her living, and make and

and yet with all these obstacles to surmount, she returns to you a larger profit on the investment than anything you have on the farm. Count her cost and then the revenue, and see what the results are; 100 per cent. doesn't express it by any means.



Recognizing the importance of caring for the old hen and her chickens we have taken the agency for Rust's Climax Condition Powder, Egg Producer and Roup Pills.

We guarantee the

condition powder to cure the worst case of gaps. Try it once, and you will never be without it. The saving of one chick will pay the expense of a box of the powder. Our sales have increased from 24 boxes to 3,000 boxes a year.

RUST'S HAVENS' CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER.

The Only Positive Preventative and Cure for Gapes and Poultry Cholera.

We warrant Havens' Climax Condition Powders to be free from Antimony, Arsenic, Alum, Rosin, Saltpetre, and all harmful ingredients, and to be entirely unlike any other preparation. It is not a feed, but an honest medicine at an honest price. Try it once and you will always use it.

I lost 30 large laying hens from cholera. I tried everything I knew of, but they continued to die, and I would have lost 200 if I had not heard of Havens' Climax Condition Powder in time to save them. It is a certain and speedy cure for chicken cholera.

WM. KIEFT,
Pleasant Valley Poultry Yard,
Middletown, Conn.



I have been raising fancy poultry for the past seven years, and can conscientiously state that Havens' Climax Condition Powder is the remedy for sick fowls every time.

H. T. SCHLICK,
Springfield, Ills.

I have cured several chickens of leg weakness with Havens' Climax Condition Powder. Two had lost all use of their legs. This is the third winter I have used it.

ELIZA A. MOWRY,
North Scituate, R. I.

Havens' Climax Condition Powder is the best on earth. I have never lost a fowl since I have used it.

L. S. CARTER,
Hammond, Piatt Co., Ills.

Write or call on us for catalogue with full descriptions how to make hens lay in the winter; also, on gapes and chicken cholera.

MAKE HENS LAY

Crushed Oyster Shells for Poultry—
Prepared from Fresh Shells. Our brand of crushed oyster shells will make your hens lay in winter. Contains all the elements of the egg. Prevents disease and strengthens the young. Insures a healthy and profitable poultry yard.

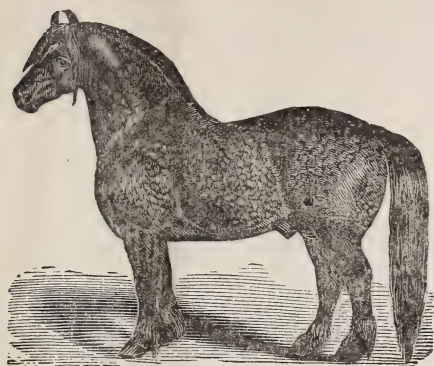
The only genuine lime for fowls, prepared from fresh oyster shells. It facilitates the formation of the egg, increases its size, strengthens its shell, thereby reducing the loss by breakage in transportation. Try it.

BASH'S PERFECTION AXLE GREASE.

Is a castor oil compound, and can be used on the lightest buggy or the heaviest truck or wagon. Unlike all other greases, it will not gum or run off the axle, and one box will outwear two boxes of ordinary axle grease, therefore it is the cheapest. It contains no pitch, tar or lime, and as an ointment for old sores, galls or contracted hoofs it has no equal. It will not run out of the box in the hottest or freeze in the coldest weather. It is put up in one pound tin boxes, each box bearing our name. If, after trial, this grease does not prove satisfactory, we will cheerfully refund your money.

S. BASH & CO.

PINKERTON & CO.'S FAMOUS VETERINARY REMEDIES.



Pinkerton & Co.'s Colic Cure. Price \$1. Certain to cure and harmless in its effects, either for Spasmodic or Flatulent Colic; also for Diarrhoea and Stoppage of Water. Dose, 30 drops.

Pinkerton & Co.'s Cough, Cold and Distemper Cure. Price \$1.00. The best known remedy for Coughs, Colds, Chills, Influenza, Pink Eye, etc. Dose, 20 to 30 drops.

Pinkerton & Co.'s Horse Restorative Powders. Price 50 cts. Best Blood Cleanser—a Tonic, for Stock Legs and Greased Heels; it cleanses the urine. None better. Package feeds 15 days.

Pinkerton & Co.'s Worm Killer. Price 50 cts. A safe remedy, a sure cure. Safe to feed Brood Mares. Package feeds 15 days.

Pinkerton & Co.'s Training Liniment. Price 50 cts. For Allaying Inflammation, Old Sores, Harness Galls, Fresh Wounds, Thrush, etc. Has no equal. No Poison. Will not blister.

Pinkerton & Co.'s White Liniment. Price 50 cts. A Liniment for Deep-seated Lameness. Cooling and strengthening. Will not blister. Once used always used.

Pinkerton & Co.'s No. 22 for Blister. Price 50 cts. For light blister, without bandage. Bandage if you wish to blister deep.

Pinkerton & Co.'s Hoof Ointment. Price 50 cts. Vegetables, Oils and Gums of high grade. Will not exclude water. Don't use oils or tar compounds.

We Sell the MIDLAND CULTIVATOR and Use it on Our Farm. Send for Catalogue.

Measure of Surface.

An acre is 209 feet square.

A mile	5,280	feet
A cubit	2	feet
A pace	3	feet
A palm	3	inch
A hand	4	inch
A span	10 $\frac{7}{8}$	inch

A Box Contains

4x4x4 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1	quart
8x8x8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches	1	peck
26x15 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 inches	1	bushel
24x15x28 inches	1	barrel

TO MEASURE CORN IN THE CRIB.

Multiply the length, width and height in inches, and divide by 2748; this will give the number of bushels of ear corn. When the crib is tapering the width is found by adding the width at the top to the width at the bottom and dividing by 2.

To estimate number of tons of hay in the mow. Multiply the length, height and width in yards and divide by 15, if the hay is well packed; if recently put in, divide by 18.

To estimate the hay in a square or long stack. Multiply the width by the length and this by one-half of the height in yards; divide this product by 15.

TWENTY COMMON BRICK MAKE ONE CUBIC FOOT IN A WALL.

1 meter equals 39.37 inches.

1 liter equals .908 quart, dry measure.

1 liter equals 1.0567 quart wine measure.

1 kilo equals 2.2046 pounds, avoirdupois.

1 bushel equals 2150.4 cubic inches.

A "size" in a coat is an inch; in underwear, two inches; in socks, one inch; in collars, half an inch; in shoes, one-sixth of an inch; in gloves, one-fourth of an inch; in hats, one-eighth of an inch.

One-fifth more siding and flooring is needed than the number of square feet to be covered, because of the lap in the siding and matching of the floor.

One thousand shingles laid four inches to the weather will cover one hundred square feet of surface, and five pounds of shingle nails will fasten them on.

One thousand laths will cover seventy yards of surface, and eleven pounds of lath nails will nail them on.

HOW TO DESTROY THE SCALE.

The best time of the year to treat trees for the extermination of the San Jose scale is when the trees are denuded of leaves, and on bright sunny days. There are two good methods, the first being the whale oil soap emulsion, prepared as follows:

"Dissolve two pounds of whale oil soap in one gallon of boiling water; to this add one gallon of kerosene while boiling (but always away from the fire.). With a pump or some swift agitator, pump the mixture back into itself while hot.

This emulsifies at once. It is to be diluted with six gallons of water while hot. It is ready for use as a spray after getting cold. If it is to be used as a paint with a brush, the quantity of kerosene should be two quarts, and only enough water to make the mixture have the consistency of soft soap.

And the other, the cheapest mixture known, prepared as follows: Twenty-two pounds of lime, seventeen pounds of sulphur, ten pounds of salt. Slack the lime thoroughly and place lime, sulphur and salt in sufficient water to boil, and actually boil forty-five minutes. Add sufficient water to make fifty gallons. Strain and apply as a spray or in any other convenient way to every square inch of tree.

Help destroy the scale. It is increasing at a fearful rate, and if not checked there will be few trees left. The State law requires treatment or burning. Infested dead trees must be burned."

ADONIS. Standard long, erect rose carmine; wings very long, darker than standard, and with a purple tinge. An early and wonderfully abundant bloomer. Pkt., 5 cts.

APPLE BLOSSOM. Standard rose pink; lighter at the base; wings lighter than standard. A very large and handsome flower. Pkt., 5 cts.

BLANCHE FERRY. Standard medium size, but of fine form and bright pink; wings large, rounded and nearly white. Plant dwarf and an early and abundant bloomer, giving more flowers and continuing to furnish them longer than any other sort. This variety is now recognized as the best of the older and cheaper sorts either for forcing or the garden. Pkt., 5 cts.

BOREATTON. One of the darkest and richest colored. Standard large, rounded and rich satin-like maroon. The large, broad, expanded wings are similar in color to the standard, but with a slight tinge of blue. Vine short but vigorous. An early and abundant bloomer. Pkt., 5 cts.

BUTTERFLY. Standard, a combination of shades of violet and lavender; difficult to describe, but having a beautiful effect; it is often notched on the sides. Wings similar in color to the standard, but deeper at the edge. Plant dwarf and a very abundant bloomer. Pkt., 5 cts.

CAPTAIN OF THE BLUES. The bluest of sweet peas. Standard large, broad, bright purple blue; wings expanded and lighter and brighter blue than the standard. Flower stems long and usually producing three blossoms each. Pkt., 5 cts.

CARDINAL. Flowers medium sized. Standard intense crimson scarlet; wings large, broad and darker than standard. A persistent and fine bloomer. Pkt., 5 cts.

CUPID. This is one of the most distinct varieties ever introduced. The plants form a compact, moss-like bunch about nine inches high and about eighteen inches

across, and produce an abundance of clear white flowers of fair form and substance. It is well suited for growing in pots as a border plant. No lover of sweet peas should fail to try this novelty, as it is the first of an entirely distinct race. Pkt. (20 seeds), 25 cts.; half pkt. (10 seeds), 15 cts.

DOROTHY TENNANT. Flowers warm violet, very large and firmly formed. Standard broad, incurved or hooded; wings very large, rounded. The nearly self-colored flowers are borne near together on long stems, making this one of the most effective and beautiful sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. Standard long, erect, flat, a beautiful shade of deep rose carmine; wings very large and darker than the standard. An early and free bloomer. Pkt., 5 cts.

EMILY HENDERSON. Standard of fine form; it has the slight notch common to many of the best Eckford varieties, but it is not deep enough to impair the beauty of the flower. Wings broad and well expanded. The flowers are pure white and borne in threes well together on long, stout stems; this blooming habit and the clear white color make this variety one of the best of sweet peas, and unquestionably the best white. Plant dwarf, early and a wonderfully free and persistent bloomer. Pkt., 5 cts.

EXTRA EARLY BLANCHE FERRY. Like the Blanche Ferry but the plant is more dwarf and very much earlier. We cannot say too much in praise of this variety. It is fully two weeks earlier than any other sort, and on our trial grounds the rows planted with Extra Early Blanche Ferry were covered with flowers when only an occasional bud could be found on the earliest of sixty varieties with which it was compared. Pkt., 10 cts.

FIREFLY. Very bright and intense crimson-scarlet, of good size and form. Pkt., 5 cts.

GAIETY. The standard of this superb striped sort is perfectly round, fully expanded and of great substance, and both it and the graceful wings are striped with purple-pink on lighter ground. One of the best of the striped sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

KATHERINE TRACY. Standard of the largest size, very round and flat. A delicate and velvet-like shade of light but brilliant vermilion-rose; wings very large of the same shade as the standard. This nearly self-colored new sort is the finest pink sweet pea in existence. Pkt., 10 cts.

LADY BEACONSFIELD. A large and handsomely formed flower; the standard bright but delicate salmon-pink while the wings are of primrose yellow. A fine and effective flower. Pkt., 5 cts.

LADY PENZANCE. A large and striking flower of a peculiar and beautiful shade of rose-pink with a slight tinge of orange. Pkt., 5 cts.

LEMON QUEEN. Standard large, round, waved at the edge; delicate shade of very light rose-pink, with primrose yellow shade on the back; wings very large and same color as standard. The whole flower becomes nearly white as it matures; and is one of the most beautiful of the newer sorts. Pkt., 5 cts.

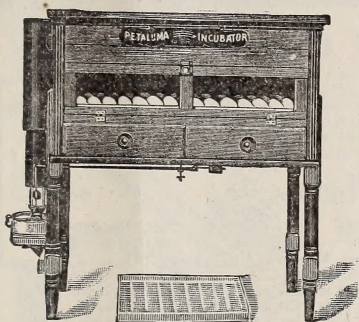
LOTTIE ECKFORD. Standard broadest at base; a peculiar and delicate shade of magenta blue; wings very large, long and shaded lavender, deepening to violet at edge. When the stock is as true as what we offer it is a most effective and beautiful sort. Pkt., 5 cts.

MRS. ECKFORD. Plant very strong growing and vigorous. Flowers very large,

of great substance and perfect form. The petals, both on the standard and wings, show a delicate and beautiful shade of primrose-yellow at first, but become white as the flower matures. This is one of and by many considered the best of the newer sorts, and no lover of sweet peas should fail to plant a liberal supply. Pkt., 5 cts.

ECKFORD'S HYBRIDS. We question if there is any more satisfactory way of

growing sweet peas than in a mixed row, but in order to get the best results we must have choice seed with the different varieties wisely proportioned. This mixture is made up by us from stock of the best of the Eckford varieties which we have produced separately and there is no better mixture of these fine large flowering sorts than ours. Pkt., 5 cts.



SELECTION of an INCUBATOR

An incubator to be effective must have plenty of space in the egg chamber. Have a good thermometer, where it can be read without disturbing the machine, and a first class lamp and a good removable nursery tray below.

It does not pay to buy a cheap incubator. Ask your experiment station to recommend a good machine. Observe the following instructions in the management of your machine and use a lot of common sense along with them:

Set up your incubator exactly according to instructions. Keep it away from stove or drafts and never allow the sun to shine on it. Test every egg before you put it in. Keep the lamps full and the wicks and tubes clean. Balance all eggs, larger end up, before putting into the tray. Turn the eggs every morning and evening. Test all the eggs on the seventh day and also on the eleventh and fifteenth. If the air space is too large, supply moisture. Do not touch the eggs after the evening of the eighteenth day.

PETALUMA INCUBATORS & BROODERS Standard of the World ARE THE BEST

Awarded Gold Medal at Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Oregon, over all competition. Send for Catalogue.

ASPINWALL POTATO MACHINERY

Potato Cutter,	\$ 5 00
Plain Potato Planter, with Disc Coverers,	60 00
Potato Planter, with Fert. Attachment, Disc Coverers,	75 00
Plain Potato Planter, No. 3,	60 00
Potato Planter, No. 3, with Fert. Attachment,	75 00
Fertilizer Attachment for Old Style Potato Planter,	15 00
(Made Previous to 1900.)	
Fertilizer Attachment for 1900-1907 Potato Planter,	20 00
Fertilizer Attachment for No. 3 Planter,	20 00
Corn Planter Attachment for Potato Planter,	5 00
Four Row Sprayer,	60 00
Potato Digger,	100 00
Potato Sorter,	25 00
Disc Coverers, new style Planter (From 1900 to 1907) incl.	10 00
Disc Coverers, old style,	10 00

(Will fit any OLD STYLE Aspinwall Potato Planter made previous to 1900.)

IRON AGE Implements

Save Time, Labor and Money

For seventy years Iron Age Implements have been helping farmers and gardeners everywhere to produce better crops with less labor, and every year marks some new improvement where improvement is possible. To-day there is no combination of farm and garden tools so well calculated to save time, labor and money as the Iron Age Implements.

No. 6
Iron Age
Double and
Single
Wheel
Hoe, Hill
and Drill
Seeder.



A Few of Them Described

The No. 6 Iron Age
Double and Single
Wheel Hoe, Hill and Drill
Seeder, with one

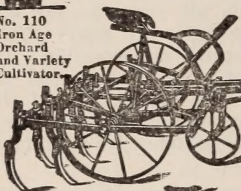
pair of handles and the interchangeable parts will open the furrow, plant, cover, make level, weed, hoe and cultivate with half the work and twice the speed of hand methods. It's a winner from start to finish.

The No. 1 Iron Age Double and Single Wheel Hoe is just the tool for a small garden, handy for a woman or boy. Very light, and easy running on account of the high wheels. Will pay for its keep in a week's time.

No. 1
Iron Age
Double and
Single Wheel
Hoe.



No. 110
Iron Age
Orchard and
Variety
Cultivator.



No. 110 Orchard and Variety Cultivator, designed for the orchardist, but available for all purposes common to the fruit grower. Can be used as a fallow plow; opening furrows for irrigating or planting purposes and is a strong all-round cultivator that will make the orchard pay.

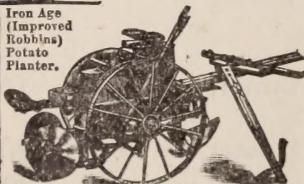
The No. 8 Iron Age Hill and Drill Seeder is light, simple, strong and capacious. The seed hopper holds four quarts and delivers fine or coarse seed properly and evenly with

accurate spacing. An invaluable tool for large gardens or market and farm gardens.

The Iron Age (Improved Robbins) Potato

Planter an invaluable time saver for the potato farmer. Drops one hundred per cent of seed on from 4 to 7 acres per day. No doubles, no misses, no bruised seed. This machine, like all Iron Age Implements, will stand the hard knocks of real service, and may also be used with entire satisfaction in planting peas, beans and corn.

Iron Age
(Improved
Robbins)
Potato
Planter.



The Iron Age Four Row Sprayer is a positive necessity on all farms where successful potato culture is desired. Rapid and thorough in its work, preventing blight and bugs, making better crops, larger yield, and assuring better quality. Has orchard attachment.

If you want to save time, save labor, and make money, it will pay you to write for Iron Age, our new book for 1905, describing in

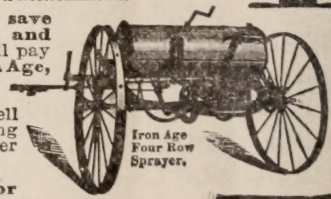
detail these money making implements as well as Iron Age Horse Hoes, Riding and Walking Cultivators, Spring Tooth Cultivators, Fertilizer Distributors, etc.

It will soon be planting time. Write for the book now. A postal card will bring it to you.

No. 8
Iron Age
Hill and
Drill Seeder.



Iron Age
Four Row
Sprayer.



S. BASH & CO.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

We sell

Empire Seed Drills,
Midland Cultivators,
Aspinwell Potato Planters,
and Sprayers,
Planet Junior Implements,
Iron Age Implements,
Barker Weeders and Mulchers.
Poultry Supplies of all kinds, Leg Ban ls 80c per 100.
Drinking Fountains, Knox's Nest Eggs and
Lice Killers.

Send for a copy of Rust's "Poultry and Stock Keeping" free.

If you cannot find what you want in this catalogue, order it anyhow, and if we do not have it in stock, we will get it for you.

We are always in the market for clover seed; send us a sample and we will make you a price on it.

If you have any hay to sell, call and see us, or write us a letter. We ship over 1000 carloads a year and can handle yours for you to good advantage.

Are you an onion grower? We place hundreds of carloads of onions for our customers every year. When your crop is ready for market, let us know and we will sell them for you or buy them outright.

We want onions grown from genuine Southport Globe seed, Connecticut grown. You buy our seed and we will buy your onions.

